

Educational Number

The Critic

A Weekly Review of Literature and the Arts

NUMBER 706 { FIFTEENTH YEAR
VOL. XXIV }

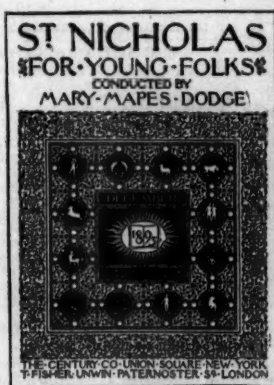
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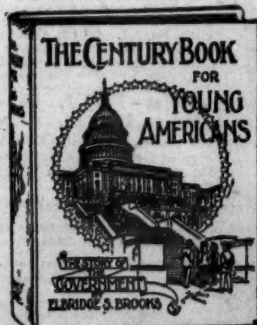
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MACMILLAN & COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Critic

(ESTABLISHED IN 1881)

Published every Week, at 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895

Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham

IT WILL of course be interesting to all readers of that delightful book "Stories of the Foothills," lately so favorably reviewed in many journals, to learn something about the author, who lives in the far-off West; and it is delightful to me, an English visitor in Southern California, to be the one called upon to send to *The Critic* a short account of Mrs. Graham's life and doings. Margaret Collier Graham was born in 1850 in Southeastern Iowa, near Keokuk, where she spent the first twenty years of her life. Her grandparents were all Scotch or Scotch-Irish, Presbyterians of the strictest sect, and belonging to the "U. P's" of whom Barrie speaks in "A Window in Thrums." She was educated at a Presbyterian school in Monmouth, Illinois, and in 1873 married a classmate, Donald M. Graham, a young attorney of Bloomington, Illinois. They lived there for three years, and during that time Mrs. Graham, in helping her husband with his work, gained a considerable knowledge of real-estate law, which afterwards proved of great value to her in the management of her property. In 1876 Mr. Graham's health failed, and they were obliged to find a more genial climate, and decided to come to California. After travelling about for a short time, they settled down at Pasadena, and bought a small ranch in the hope that outdoor life would restore Mr. Graham's health. In this they were not disappointed; but as ranching proved a doubtful source of income in its undeveloped stage, and entailed more physical strength than could be judiciously given, they removed to Los Angeles, where Mrs. Graham taught in the public schools for five years.

In 1878 the San Francisco *Argonaut* was started, and Mrs. Graham contributed a few sketches, amongst them "Brice" and "Colonel Bob Jarvis," which were well received by the limited public they reached. Other interests and duties crowded literature out of her thoughts, and for twelve years she wrote nothing. But during that period she had a great many varied experiences, and was no doubt accumulating a mine of interesting material, some of which she has already given us in her charming stories. She writes:—"A reasonable measure of success attended my husband's business ventures in real estate, and his health being such as to require my constant personal attendance. I had an intimate knowledge of his affairs. We drove about over the Southern counties, staying weeks in out-of-the-way places, on mountain sides and in lonely cañons, until the California background became a part of my mental background, perhaps the greater part."

In 1890 Mr. Graham died, leaving a scattered and complicated estate to be looked after, and for two more years Mrs. Graham had no time for writing. But in 1892 she finished "The Withrow Water Right" and sent it, with little thought of success, to *The Atlantic Monthly*. It was at once accepted. She also sent "Toby" to *The Century* and received an immediate and very cordial letter of approval from the editor. She speaks most appreciatively of the kindness and encouragement shown her by the editors of *The Century* and *The Atlantic Monthly* and in earlier days by Mr. F. M. Somers of the San Francisco *Argonaut*.

This at present seems to represent Mrs. Graham's literary record, but she will add to it in her own time and at her own leisure; not being one of those who use an undue haste and have no sense of the fitness and desirability of sufficient silence. I for one have seen some more good things from her pen and have heard her read them too, and have enjoyed in them the same reticence and self-control which are such admirable features in her "Stories of the Foothills."

Mrs. Graham paid her first visit to the Eastern States during the early part of this year, returning to her home in

Pasadena satisfied and glad to be once more in California. Having had twenty-five years' experience on the Western prairies and twenty years' sojourn in the Golden State, she considers herself incapable of any work outside these localities. Why she should feel thus must certainly be a mystery to her friends, who know that her keenness of observation, her humor and her brightness are inseparable parts of herself, whether she visits the Eastern States or some of the countries in the Old World. But however this may be, she has an unexplored region full of most interesting possibilities, where she can make her own trails over the foot-hills or into the cañons or over the mountain-side, taking us with her to introduce us to some of the curious characters to be found in this most surprising West.

I have recently had the pleasure of spending two days at Mrs. Graham's home in South Pasadena. Her house stands on an eminence looking across the San Gabriel valley to the Sierra Madre Range: an extensive and wonderful view. Below her charming garden her own land is planted with oranges and apricots, sturdy trees of many years' growth. Here she gathers around her the brightest personalities of Los Angeles; and so with literary and other interests, with plenty of sunshine in a delightful climate and a fine mountain perpetually at her command and the power to write down her own thoughts at her own leisure, she may well be content to live in Southern California and help a great-new country to work out its destiny.

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

Literature

Comparative Psychology

An Introduction to Comparative Psychology. By C. Lloyd Morgan. Contemporary Science Series. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE RELATIONS of the psychology of man to that of the higher animals interests everybody. The intelligence of animals, their having human traits, is a favorite theme of our time. A book, accordingly, which after conscientious observation and deep philosophical thinking has to deny to animals all those special qualities and powers that make man rational and moral, cannot be altogether welcome to the popular consciousness. It must deal a blow to a good deal of current sentiment and spoil countless long-cherished stories of dogs and cats and horses and other remarkable creatures. The blow, moreover, is not lessened, and the stories are not helped, when the writer declares that throughout his work he has accepted evolution as the basis of explanation of nature. Has not evolution always rather stimulated than discouraged belief in animal sagacity? Principal Morgan, however, although taking the standpoint of evolution, holds to the opinion that animals do not reason. He objects to the popular sentiment, and doubts the wonderful stories, or at least the usual interpretation thereof. Not only does he say:—"As the animal has no ideal of Beauty, nor ideal of Truth, so too it has no ideal of Right," but also:—"In answer to the question: Do animals perceive relations? we must reply that all the ordinary activities of animals can be explained on the supposition that they do not." * * * Experimental observations tend to support the view that sense experience is all-sufficient for them."

He is not dogmatic; he admits that the question is still open; but he has studied carefully and has reached an opinion, and his opinion commands attention. We take exceptions, however, although he several times asks us not to, to his canon that "In no case may we interpret an action as the outcome of the exercise of a higher psychological faculty, if it can be interpreted as the outcome of the exercise of one which stands

lower in the psychological scale." What we object to here is the "higher" or "lower." This is not the place for technical discussion, supposing we were able to give it, but the assumed distinction between "higher" and "lower" faculties seems to us to beg the question. We do not doubt that animal achievements have been very much overestimated. The achievements of children are sometimes overestimated, too, and our forefathers are often judged from present-day standards. But, just as the present is no more capable of correctly judging the past than the past is of correctly judging the present, so, too, we think that the chances of misinterpretation of human life as the outcome of a lower faculty would be no greater than the chances of misinterpretation of animal life as the outcome of a higher. In other words, so long as the conclusions of comparative psychology have to rest upon a difference between lower and higher faculties, between mere sense-experience, for example, and reason or inference, we cannot help feeling that the science is on the wrong track.

The author's chapters on "Automatism and Control" and "Instinct and Intelligence" are among the most suggestive in the book, but the idea of consciousness, when accompanying automatism and instinct, as an epiphenomenon, is a disturbing element, and certainly weakens the conclusions. There is no great help to science in such a statement as this:—"In instinct *as such* consciousness is a mere epiphenomenon—a by-product, with no bearing whatever on the performance of the activity in so far as it is instinctive." The phrases "*as such*" and "*in so far as*," sometimes italicized and sometimes not, are very common in science and very convenient, but they rather disguise ignorance than show insight. They are just what, as determining a point of view, makes science merely speculative and unscientific. We cannot for a moment bring ourselves to think that there ever was in reality any such thing as an epiphenomenal consciousness. The storied grin without the cat is easier. Comparative psychology leads the author to consider the place of consciousness in nature, the relation of psychical evolution to physical and biological evolution, and the light which the science throws on philosophy. His saying that ultimate science has no right to avoid metaphysics is interesting for the reproach which it implies. His assertion that "all modes of energy of whatever kind, whether organic or inorganic, have their conscious or infraconscious aspect," is truer to evolution, we think, than to other parts of his book.

His agreement in the main with Prof. Weismann on the question of inheritance of acquired traits will help possibly to counteract the influence of Herbert Spencer, whose "Rejoinder to Prof. Weismann" and "Weismannism Once More" have been recently reprinted for circulation in this country by D. Appleton & Co. Finally, in his book, which is good reading throughout and teems with stimulating suggestions, Mr. Morgan has added one more volume to the already large mass of literature, popular and scientific, in which the psychical and the material are looked upon as two distinguishable but inseparable aspects of one reality, not as two things. The double-aspect philosophy is far-reaching. Comparative psychology may give it the most direct and scientific recognition, but the conclusions of comparative psychology get new meaning when we find them only reflecting a presupposition in the general literature of the day—what else than the double-aspect philosophy is the lesson of realism, or of the interest in dialect stories, or even of the success of "Trilby"? Local colorings, or the once regarded external conditions, have come almost to have more importance than characters, or, rather, characters are getting to be identified with conditions. Novels have become quite as much the romances of environments as of people, and popular judgment accepts them in this light. How else explain the readiness of the strict and orthodox to read and applaud stories of grissettes and other outcasts of society, not to mention those of

scoffers and unbelievers? Possibly the question of the meaning of the lives of these is one and the same with that of the meaning of the lives of animals, which, rational or not, are one with their environments.

Edward A. Freeman

The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman. By W. R. W. Stephens. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co.

A SUCCESSFUL MEMOIR of the historian of the Norman Conquest was surely not an easy task, but it would have been occasion for very wide regret had the work not been done so well. The quite cosmopolitan attention given Mr. Freeman for the last quarter of a century was sometimes attracted and not unfrequently aroused, but neither friends nor enemies ought to be greatly disappointed by any feature of these two volumes. It might have been better in some ways to include the letters to and from Mr. Green—"Our Johnny," or "Our Johnnikin," as Mr. Freeman was accustomed to call him,—but we have the pleasure of expecting these at some future date. The incessant activity of Freeman's life was marked or interrupted by but few striking incidents, so that Mr. Stephens has attempted mainly to give a record of his literary industry and of the growth of his opinions. The first object he has certainly accomplished most effectively; and as for the second, the reader who cares to know the exact steps in this thought-progress will find at least good materials.

The success of the memoir is largely due to the great number of letters either quoted in full or edited with noteworthy judgment. The method followed is to illustrate the particular trend of Mr. Freeman's activities and ideas at different periods by the letters he wrote at those times, and then to add to the different chapters a mass of general correspondence, which furnishes, besides additional illustration, suggestive side-lights and entertainment on an amazing variety of subjects. It seems that his correspondence with some of his oldest friends has been lost, but the vast remainder is simply astonishing, and not so much for its quantity as for its quality. He numbered among his friends so many highly distinguished historians and other scholars, and his intercourse with them was so varied, free and sincere, that the reading of these letters brings up an almost personal acquaintance and association with a large company of the most commanding figures of later years. We are treated not only to many of the most delightful features of Freeman's everyday work and play, but as well to intimacy with Stubbs, Bryce, Finlay, Trikoupes, Dean Hook, Dawkins, Tylor, Hodgkin and a whole galaxy of others.

The great taste with which the selections from all of this wide correspondence are made is quite unusual in such books. Letters given us that were written to members of his own family are such as show the spirit of Freeman's home life rather than little details which are properly not the business of the general public. But the atmosphere of this home life, is so pleasant and healthy that we should have been glad to breathe it oftener. The facsimiles of "From Papa to his dear little Margaret" and to "My dear little Gretchen," and the occasional "Tis your turn now for a letter" even, make us curious sometimes to see a lot of the "turns" that probably had nothing in them relating to the exclusive two main objects.

There is not space to point out all the suggestive studies brought out in these letters, but certainly not the least interesting or instructive parts of them tell us what Freeman accomplished and how he managed to do it. Equipped with good health and a strong constitution, especially in his early manhood, and at all times of life a very remarkable memory, he gradually placed himself in command of a wide knowledge of languages and then supplemented his ability to use original materials with great freedom by extensive and very scholarly traveling. He never traveled except for historical purposes—journeys made in later life ostensibly for health

were full of hard work,—and he must see the things and places he was writing about, many of them over and over, and often in company with keener observers or with scholars in other lines. Latin and Greek besides his own English were quite all he knew well until after he settled down in life and had begun history in earnest; but we hear gradually of his increased command of neighboring languages, and finally of his addressing the Greeks in their own tongue. He took a very active part in the political life of a country gentleman, was a master of all the affairs on his little estate, made several attempts to go to Parliament and was a successful stump speaker, kept up a constantly increasing correspondence, wrote histories requiring an enormous amount of work and withal kept himself well enough informed on subjects of local, national and European interest to be a constant contributor to the daily papers, weekly reviews and magazines. For *The Saturday Review* alone, in 1860-9 (a period of active historical writing), he wrote 391 reviews and 332 other articles. But statistics can give no realization of what such activity meant. No doubt his simple methodical habits and systematic ways of working account for much of his success. Unlike Macaulay, he was always engaged upon several things at a time. He laid out the materials for each on different tables or in separate rooms, and letters as well as books and articles were lying around in different stages of progress. A carefully kept timetable distributed the hours to each task in proportion to the dignity of the subject, and in case any piece received more attention than was its due, some such entry was made for the next day as:—"Big Sicily owes Little Sicily three-quarters of an hour."

We are too close to Freeman as yet to make a satisfactory estimate of his life and work, and this is not the place to enter into that extensively; but there is much in these volumes to improve or temper many of the characterizations that have already been attempted. The life of boy, student, man, friend and writer is illustrated by these letters in a thousand little particulars that have more worth than their rich anecdotal interest. It is easily granted, at least, that Freeman accomplished great things for historical science in his country and time, and it ought to be as easily granted that with him the study of history did not reach its complete evolution. Beyond the field of history he was astonishingly ignorant. Of finance and political economy he knew next to nothing, he read but very little fiction, and had very little of Shakespeare. Even within the field of history his great learning went comparatively little beyond the demands of his famous saying, "history is past politics and politics present history"; but within this range he was a master. The sociological and evolutionary conceptions of the present day did not furnish the life of his writings, but the criterions he possessed furnished ample opportunity to an amazingly prolific thinker. He had prejudices that grew to great proportions and ways that were gruff and often disagreeable—largely, to be sure, because they were misunderstood,—but great merits must be acknowledged as his. A specially noteworthy characteristic was that he brought every question "to the touchstone of morals." His conscientiousness is illustrated by his dropping his connection with *The Saturday Review* on account of its attitude on the Eastern Question, although it meant to him a loss of at least 500*l.* annually. One can scarcely fail indeed "to perceive that his merits as an historian depended upon certain moral qualities almost as much as upon his intellectual gifts. Devotion to truth, which counts no pains too great to ascertain it, courage in speaking it at all hazards, a deep sense of duty, and that power of appreciating whatever is truly noble in human character and action, which comes from keeping a high moral standard steadily in view—these qualities, which were most conspicuous in him, are indeed essential elements in the character of a really great historian." (Vol. II, p. 462.)

"Wild Animals in Captivity"

By J. C. Cornish. Macmillan & Co.

MR. CORNISH'S BOOK is more interesting than one might expect from its title. His observations have mostly been made upon the animals at the London Zoological Society's Gardens; but, while a favored visitor there, he is also *persona grata* at Jamrach's, the great English market for wild beasts, is well acquainted with English wild life, well-read and competent to illustrate his subject from several quarters. In about two score chapters, there is not one that will not be read with pleasure, and those that deal with new aspects of zoological investigation have a higher merit. Questions of habits, tastes, emotions, of song and speech and coloration appeal more to the popular mind than do minute discoveries in anatomy, or arguments about the proper classification of new species. Yet we shall have, in all probability, to look to the microscopist for answers to the questions that are beginning to be propounded by observers like our author.

He does not agree with those who think that sexual selection, or any other form of natural selection, accounts for the color-markings of animals. He observes that patterns—repetitions of more or less regular forms, apart from what is produced by symmetrical structure—are very rare, and that the kinds are not many. In fact, we think that they may be reduced to two, the line and the dot patterns; for wings, crescents and the eye-spot are but varieties of the latter. As to balanced repetition, it is usually an affair of structure. The outspread wings of a butterfly show it; but the markings on a single wing do not. The borders of waved lines, crescents and dots, often displayed on insects' wings, are but another example of ornament dependent upon structure, each space between two nerves contributing an element to the series. Spots and stripes in the higher animals have still definite relations to the bodily structure; and, in any case, they are to be regarded as local accumulations of pigment or local failures to secrete it. What naturalists have to discover is why it is secreted in certain places, and not in others: it appears to be mainly a matter of nutrition. Mr. Cornish cites Dr. Eisig's researches on the yellow coloring of some Mediterranean sea-worms, which he found to be due to a pigment existing in their food. It is a common observation that many caterpillars and insects owe their green color to the chlorophyll of the leaves on which they feed. As a general thing, the better the animal's condition, the more intense and the more nearly uniform its color; and it will probably be found that color-markings depend entirely for their existence on the local circulation, and only for their persistence in certain races on natural selection.

Several chapters deal with what we may call animal aesthetics. The London Zoo possesses a pair of bower-birds and Mr. Cornish finds that they not only take pleasure in shining and bright-colored objects, which they arrange and rearrange in their bower, but can even appreciate slight differences of pattern in black and white, preferring those that are most regular. He gives instances of English birds showing the same appreciation of bright color as ornament, which is so marked in the bower-bird and the gardener-bird. Kites have been known to decorate their nests with sprays of honeysuckle, the goldfinch uses myosotis for the same purpose, and a chiff-chaff has ornamented his doorway with the bright blue feathers of the kingfisher. A series of experiments with scents brought out the fact that all the cat tribe are highly pleased with lavender, rose, clove-pink and lilac, but dislike the heavy scents of jonquils and lilies. Soft music in a minor key, whether on flute or violin, is pleasing to most animals; but it frightens wolves and enrages the elephant. The piccolo is found to be universally displeasing, and so is any sharp discord; but the cobra was delighted with a violinist's imitation of the drone of the bag-pipes. It seems likely that the effect is always physical—of pleasure in that sort of rhythmical excitation to which the animal's nerves are attuned, and pain in the contrary case. Two

chapters on "Talking Birds" and on "The Speech of Monkeys" lead to the conclusion that animals associate with remembered sounds, not proper concepts, but little more than desires, such as to be fondled, or fed, or exercised, or to give pleasure to those who have engaged their affections. It is doubtful, however, whether the implied distinction is of much value, as we cannot say that desire is ever absent in our case, or remembered images in theirs. There are entertaining and instructive chapters on "Expression in the Animal Eye," "The Temper of Animals," which the author believes to be usually good among wild animals, "Criminal Animals," the rare exceptions, "The Ghosts of the Tropical Forest," lemurs and their kin, "The Quest for the Wild Horse," "Jamrack's," and "An Experiment in Animal Preservation," namely, that undertaken by Mr. Austin Corbin in New Hampshire. The illustrations—mostly from photographs, a few from clever Japanese drawings—are excellent.

"Children of the Ghetto"

By I. Zangwill. New edition, revised. Macmillan & Co.

GEOGRAPHY IS ALMOST GONE as a resource in literature, and there is only a narrow strip of local color left around the North Pole for the art of posterity. History is somewhat impracticable, for the man who knows enough cannot write it, and the man who can write it will not know enough—and if, perchance, both men should be born in one, there would be just two to appreciate it—namely, the author. The future is left, of course, for literary purposes, but unborn people are really not very much more interesting to us than they are to themselves, and it begins to look as if at last, by mere matter of fact, we would have to be imaginative, crowded into the world of dreams and the habits of infinity by the meagreness of Space and Time. Mr. Zangwill has helped postpone this ever-impending day by a real discovery. This book of his gives a sense of roominess to the world—the sense of a world within the world, and more worlds in that,—which a creative writer always gives when he once divines the wonderful wideness, the beckoning spirit—the infinity of human life. We are glad that Mr. Zangwill is a Jew, for a Jew with humor has one of the greatest opportunities of literature. The son of Abraham has always taken himself too seriously to interpret his race to the Gentiles, and, though that seriousness is the greatest thing about him, it has ever needed just a little humor to win us close enough to see what a beautiful seriousness it is.

The humor which in its more spiritual form is but sympathy itself, the gift of taking the Gentile point of view, the gift of belonging to a peculiar people and then not belonging to them, and then giving himself back again, and loving and laughing all at once, which Mr. Zangwill seems to have—it needs but this to furnish the interpreter, whom (with George Eliot for a partial exception), in spite of all the literature within the church and without, Israel has never had, and whom we have never been ready to receive until now. For eighteen hundred years, with the memory of Him who forgave in a few moments on the cross, we have despised the Jews for preferring the Old Testament to Jesus. We have practised the Old Testament to revenge the tragedy of the New—except that, instead of taking "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," we have been more cruel. Thus the theme is full of atmosphere and all the sublimity and sorrow and tears that art loves. The Jewish nation is the great latent epic of history, and any man who is so fortunate as to stand by birth and genius in the middleground of the artist must be watched with expectation. We can only hope that the power in these sketches is but a foreshadowing of what Mr. Zangwill will do for us. We hope that he will always be a Jew, for whatever his ambitions may be, it is probably by being a Jew that he will be more than a Jew, and by the pathway of his fathers walk forth into the universality of art. Those who have only read "The Master" will welcome this new edition of "The Children of the Ghetto."

The Vespuccius Controversies

1. *Americus Vespuccius: A Review of Two Recent English Books.* By Henry Harrisse.
2. *The Voyage From Lisbon to India, 1505-6, by Albericus Vespuccius.* Edited, with Prologue and Notes, by C. H. Coote. London: B. F. Stevens.

IT MUST BE DEEMED fortunate that the historical studies naturally growing out of the Columbian Exposition have helped to bring into a clearer and better light the characters and actions of the two men who are, in different ways, most conspicuously connected with the discovery of the New World. These were, it hardly need be said, the illustrious discoverer himself, and the person who had the unexpected but not altogether undeserved honor of giving his name to the newly found continent. As to Columbus, it is sufficient to say that the calumnies with which his memory was assailed have been so completely effaced by overwhelming disproofs, that nothing of them now remains except a recollection of the unpleasant sentiments which their recent revival excited. Among those who were most prompt and efficient in furnishing these disproofs were two historical investigators of the first rank—Mr. Clements R. Markham and Mr. Henry Harrisse. Curiously enough, the same eminent scholars have since performed a somewhat similar office on behalf of Americus Vespuccius. It is true that while clearing him largely from reproach, they have not been able to elevate him to any very exalted position. In fact, a mere comparison of the authentic letters of Vespuccius with those of Columbus is sufficient to show how far inferior in natural greatness of mind and reach of thought the Florentine adventurer was to the Genoese explorer.

But the heaviest imputation which weighed upon Vespuccius has been, as the readers of *The Critic* are aware, dispelled by Mr. Markham in his recent publication, "The Letters of Amerigo Vespucci,"—the imputation which for centuries had unjustly rested upon him of an endeavor to steal from Columbus a large part of his honors and to impose his own name on the continent. Though not in general favorable to Vespuccius, Mr. Markham acquits him of this charge. It is now established that this use of his name was made by a too partial admirer, and that it was designed for no improper purpose whatever, and was in fact intended to apply merely to a part of South America. The only accusation of which Mr. Markham could not absolve Vespuccius is that of inventing one of the voyages described in his letters. Mr. Harrisse (1) now shows reasons of unexpected strength, by comparison of dates and authorities, for believing that this imputation also is unmerited. The best reason of all seems to be the evidence of Columbus himself. As the letter describing this voyage was written by Vespuccius in 1503, and was printed and widely circulated in various parts of Europe in that and the next following years, Columbus could hardly have failed to know of it; and it cannot be supposed that if the asserted voyage had been a fiction, he would in 1505 have given to Vespuccius the well-known letter recommending him to his son and his brother as a helpful friend and "a very worthy man."

The book edited by Mr. Coote (2) and keenly analyzed by Mr. Harrisse, may be briefly dismissed. If Vespuccius was really guilty, as Mr. Markham and others have believed, of inventing the story of a voyage for his own glorification, he had a speedy and oddly appropriate punishment in finding himself made the victim of a similar imposture, though in a contrary sense,—his name being fathered on the narrative of a real voyage with which he had nothing to do. In 1505-6 an important maritime expedition to Africa and the East Indies,—the most notable enterprise of the sort since that of Vasco da Gama,—was undertaken by the Portuguese commander, Francisco d'Almeida. He was accompanied by several ships belonging to the merchant-princes of Augsburg and Nuremberg. The history of the voyage was written by a German named Balthazar Sprenger or Springer, who went as factor in one of the vessels. In publishing his narrative he chose, instead of claiming the authorship, to ascribe it to

"Albericus," with the evident expectation that it would be received as a work of the then famous voyager and writer Albericus (or Americus) Vespuccius. The imposture, however, was soon discovered by scholars who knew that at the time of the expedition Vespuccius was in Spain. The little book was occasionally referred to, but always as a fabrication so far as this ascription of authorship was concerned, until last year, when Mr. Coote, of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum, rashly attempted to rehabilitate it, by publishing a facsimile, with a translation and some explanatory notes, arguing for the authenticity of the work as a composition of Vespuccius. Mr. Harris has promptly disposed of this claim, and with an unexpected result. The best that could till now be said for Mr. Coote's blundering procedure was the suggestion made in the "Publisher's Apology," that it has had at least "the merit of reviving the fullest and most authentic account, long since forgotten, of one of the greatest achievements in the history of maritime enterprise." To this may now be added that it has brought from Mr. Harris the present defence of Americus Vespuccius, clearing his good name from unjust charges, and at the same time freeing the name of our continent from unfortunate associations which have clung to it for centuries.

"A Manual for the Study of Insects"

By John Henry and Anna B. Comstock. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. Co.

THIS LARGE BUT NOT unwieldy volume is the most satisfactory work on insect-life, as we find it in this country, that has yet been prepared. As its authors state in the preface, a work has long been needed "by means of which the names and relative affinities of insects may be determined in some such way as plants are classified by the aid of well-known manuals of botany." To prepare such a work was a serious undertaking, and the authors are to be congratulated on their success. People generally are not interested in insect-life as they are in the ways of birds, and to an absurd extent we find fear of every form that is not known positively to be harmless; yet as a matter of fact, some of the familiar and un-fear'd forms are more capable of doing mischief than the strange ones that suddenly appear and cause a commotion. The writer remembers the occasion of a beautiful night-flying moth alighting on a card in the hands of a whist-player. She exclaimed, "How pretty!" and, forgetting where she was, laid down the card upon the table. The rubber was not finished, and all became so interested in the color and markings that a general exhibition of ignorance of entomology was the result.

It is a sad mistake, too, to suppose that the interesting forms are limited to gorgeous butterflies, or to the ants, wasps and bees. All are vastly entertaining, and with such a manual as this, ignorance is no longer excusable. Certainly, the school-libraries throughout the country should be supplied with this volume, and to every intelligent farmer it will be extremely valuable, by enabling him to discriminate between useful and noxious forms. The fact that insects live upon insects, as in the case of the "ladybugs" that devour the eggs of the destructive potato beetle, is very generally overlooked, or quite unknown; and hundreds of just such instances might be mentioned. By the aid of this book, teachers could add much to the interest of botany, by showing how closely interdependent are plant and insect life. The numerous cuts illustrating trees or shrubs upon which certain insects live, and how they are destructive or beneficial to such vegetable growth, is evidence of what we have stated. It is to be regretted that the illustrations, or some of them, are not better, although none are so poor but that they serve their purpose. It will be well, however, for the authors to replace a considerable number of them with better cuts in subsequent editions.

"Jewish Literature"

And Other Essays. By Gustav Karpeles. Phila.: The Jewish Publication Soc. of America.

THE AUTHOR OF these essays is too narrowly racial in his outlook to be convincingly just. Absorbed in the achievements of the Jews, he cannot give them their true perspective, cannot grasp their relation to the world at large. It is natural enough for such a writer to exaggerate the importance of works that have been unjustly neglected, but it nevertheless lessens the value of his estimates. So much that is imperishable and of vital importance to

humanity at large has been written by the Jews, that their position needs no artificial supports. One of these essays is on "The Jew in the History of Civilization"; but, large as the subject is, the discussion of it has no breadth: it is much too restricted to justify its title. Nor is the essay which gives its name to the book any wider in outlook. It is scholarly and full of information, but it gives one but slight insight into the real "battle-fields of thought," on which the race has fought a gallant fight. It is like a description of Waterloo from the point of view of a private, who knows not the significance of the orders he obeys, nor their relation to the general plan. Karpeles realizes the importance of the history he chronicles, but he does not make his readers feel it. Occasionally, though, one finds an illuminating sentence, as in the essay on "Women in Jewish Literature," which is one of the most interesting in the book. "The Jews," he writes, "were the nation of hope. Like hope this people is eternal. The storms of fanaticism and race hatred may rage and roar, the race cannot be destroyed." And this, from the prosaic discussion of one of the most picturesque of poets:—"Heine's humor springs from his recognition of the tragedy of life. It is an expression of the irreconcilable difference between the real and the ideal." In spite of the author's argument that the Jewish race is not lacking in humor, he only proves the reverse of his proposition. The examples he cites are beyond description heavy. It is difficult, however, to gain an adequate idea of the original through the spiritless translations quoted in these essays.

Classical Philology

THE PUBLICATION OF such a book as the "Classical Studies in Honor of Henry Drisler" would be a credit to any university; and this volume, dedicated to Prof. Drisler on the completion of the fiftieth year of his official connection with Columbia College, must be a source of satisfaction to the friends of the University as well as to the ripe scholar whose enduring work it commemorates. There is no preface, there are no words of praise; twenty-one papers, by eighteen contributors, on a wide variety of subjects in the general range of classical literature, antiquities and art, are presented without comment, as if to say, "Master, these are the best tribute we can offer to the effectiveness and value of your instruction." Several of the articles are technical in character. Of more general interest are those by Alfred Gudeman, on "Literary Frauds among the Greeks"; by Brander Matthews, on "Certain Parallelisms between the Ancient and the Modern Drama"; and on "Aristotle and the Males," by William M. Sloane. Three papers on archaeological subjects by Prof. Merriam—"A Bronze of Polyelitan Affinities in the Metropolitan Museum," "Geryon in Cyprus" and "Hercules, Hydra and Crab"—make more keenly felt the loss which the death of this eminent scholar has brought to American letters. Along with these should be mentioned a fine piece of constructive art criticism by Julius Sachs, regarding the so-called Ludovisi Medusa, which he is disposed to consider as originally the head of a dying Pentheseilea; and a valuable discussion of the "Ancient Persian Armors," by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson. A portrait of Prof. Drisler forms the frontispiece of the volume, which is further illustrated by three plates and several cuts in the text accompanying the archaeological articles. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE THIRD NUMBER of the Cornell Studies in Classical Philology is devoted to a detailed discussion of "The Cult of Asklepios," and makes a volume of 144 pages. The author, Miss Alice Walton, has treated the subject almost exhaustively, and, while her work is distinguished by no new discoveries or brilliant passages, it is judicious in the use of the materials at hand, which it interprets and summarizes in a readable form. The statements of the text are fortified by numerous footnotes, giving references to authorities. The three indexes cover the "Epithets of Asklepios" as well as references in literature and inscriptions to the worship of the divinity, and an alphabetical enumeration of the localities in which the cult took root; they are the most valuable part of the book, and give a working clue to the entire subject. On page 120 one is surprised to find a curious confusion in the statements about the temples of Æsculapius at Rome:—"The god in serpent's shape was brought from Epidamur to Tiberina, an island lying near Rome. A second temple stood in the city itself." The "second temple" here referred to was the same as that on the *insula Tiberina*, which lay in the Tiber close to the Rome of the earlier period, and was reckoned a part of the city under the Empire, being included within the city limits by the

Aurelian wall. The evidence for the two other shrines of Æsculapius at Rome, one near the Colosseum, the other in the great *Thermae* of Diocletian, rests chiefly upon references in the mediæval guide-book, "*Mirabilia Romæ*." The worship of the divinities of healing forms a most interesting section of religious antiquities, and this volume will attract the student of the history of therapeutics as well as of comparative religion. Barring the ancient ritual, there is a striking similarity between the later medical practice connected with the sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidamur, for example, and the *régime* of a modern sanitarium. The chapter on the "Sanctuaries of Asklepios" should have been accompanied by plans. (Ginn & Co.)

GREEK SUBJECTS take up 149 pages, out of a total of 168, in the fifth volume of the Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. The most noteworthy of the seven papers are a study of the stage-terms in the "*Æthiopica*" of Heliodorus, by J. W. H. Walden; a suggestive discussion of the effects of "position" on the quantity of syllables in early Latin poetry, by Prof. Greenough; and an interesting digest of the information about the various divinities which is contained in the "*Scholia*" to Aristophanes, by C. B. Gulic. Prof. Earle of Bryn Mawr contributes critical notes on the "*Bacchæ*" of Euripides, Prof. Morgan notes to several passages in Lysias, and Mr. H. W. Haley a plausible explanation of the *Kottabos Kataktos* (Ginn & Co.). The publication of "*Studies in Classical Philology*" by different universities is serviceable to the promotion of scholarship by making the results of investigation available for those who are working in the same field, and the series thus far inaugurated contain much of value. But if the present system is to continue, and other American institutions follow the example set by Harvard and Cornell, no one can foretell how many such "Series" we shall have; the multiplicity of independent publications will embarrass the scholar who wishes to keep abreast of the literature of the subject, and will sooner or later affect the quality of the matter published, for the reason that within each narrow circle of contributors there will not always be at hand an abundance of the best matter, and that a series once started must be kept up in order to sustain the reputation for productivity of the institution whose name it bears. It would be far better if classical men in the different universities would unite their interests and found a strong periodical, which should encourage contributions from the entire country and form a common medium of publication. Such a journal would never lack matter of high quality; its circulation would be much greater than that of the separate series of "*Studies*," and the advantages of coöperation, which would bring a large body of specialists into closer touch, would be very great for the cause of classical learning.

A PREFACE by Prof. Percy Gardner introduces the English edition of the well-known "*Atlas of Classical Antiquities*" by Theodore Schreiber. There are 101 plates, measuring about 9½ by 12 inches; but as each plate (with two exceptions) contains several cuts, the whole number of illustrations is nearly 1100. The different phases of Greek and Roman life and activity are well represented, generally by typical illustrations, taken from works of art and from common objects, occasionally by reconstructions, as that of the Acropolis by Thiersch. The selection is excellent; but some of the cuts, apparently from *clichés* of antiquated blocks, do not do justice to the originals and are inferior to later reproductions. Details are explained with clearness and precision in the text; this has been rewritten, rather than translated, by Prof. W. C. F. Anderson, who has availed himself of the results of late investigations. The book as a whole is emphatically free from errors, and may very cordially be recommended; there is no other volume available for the English reader which presents the objective side of the Greek and Roman civilizations in so compact a form. It would be well if a copy could be placed in the library of every American high school. (Macmillan & Co.).—A THIRD EDITION of Seyffert's "*Dictionary of Classical Antiquities*" (See *The Critic* of 10 Oct. 1891, p. 181) appears in cheaper form, the revision having been entrusted to one of the translators, Mr. Sandys. The volume is very useful as a book of reference for young students, but not so free from minor blemishes as might be desired. A number of the illustrations added by the translators need revision (as do certain articles; among them that on the "House"); the Madrid bust of Cicero is still retained as an authentic portrait, though the head was ten years ago shown to be modern. (Macmillan & Co.)

GIBBERT'S "*HANDBUCH der griechischen Staatsalterthümer*" is a typical German handbook, critical, thorough-going and erudite. Upon its appearance (Vol. I. in 1881, Vol. II. in 1884) it was at once recognized as an authority, and made a place for itself beside the earlier works in the same field by Wachsmuth, Hermann and Schömann. The author had a great advantage over his predecessors in the larger accumulation of material on which to draw; and the discriminating use of inscriptional evidence in particular made his work especially valuable. A second edition of the first volume, "*Der Staat der Lakedaemonier und der Athener*," appeared in 1893; the increase in the number of pages of text from 427 to 510 indicates the extent, but not the importance, of the new matter. In the interim between the two editions, Aristotle's treatise on the Athenian constitution came to light, in the authenticity of which Prof. Gibbert is a firm believer; and to this source many changes are due. This first volume has now been translated by two young scholars of Cambridge University, E. J. Brooks and T. Nicklin, with the title of "*The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens*." The introduction in the English volume fills thirty pages; it gives an analysis of the recently discovered "*Constitution of Athens*," with an estimate of its value. "*The Lakedaemonian State*" is treated in two divisions, History and Antiquities; under the latter head come the elements of the population, the government, military matters, finance, the administration of justice and the Lakedaemonian League. The Athenian State is presented under a similar outline, but naturally at greater length; 360 pages are given to the latter subject as against 94 to the former. To judge from a somewhat hasty comparison of a few passages, the work of translating has been well done so far as the main facts are concerned; the finer shades of the author's meaning are not always conveyed. The division of the text of the translation into short paragraphs makes it easier to read and to remember. The work in its English form will be found as useful by the English and American students of Greek history as in the original it has been by the German. (Macmillan & Co.) From the fact that the last three books mentioned, each of value in its own field, are made over from German originals, one is inclined to raise the question, whether it is not time for the English to make their own manuals of antiquities? It is certainly to be hoped that one effect of the use of Gibbert's handbook will be to stimulate research, and to help in training English and American scholars to do more independent work.

THE "*LIST OF BOOKS Recommended for a High School Classical Library*" is a carefully considered bibliography of the books most essential to the successful prosecution of the classical work. It was prepared by a committee of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, the chairman being Mr. C. L. Meader of the University of Michigan; but this committee enlisted the coöperation of more than a score of representative classical teachers in different parts of the country. The range of the "List" may be judged from an enumeration of the eleven subdivisions in which, for the sake of clearness, the titles are grouped; they are, Books of Reference, Greek and Latin Languages, Greek and Latin Literatures (including *a.* General Histories and Works on Particular Authors, and *b.* Editions and Translations), Religion and Mythology, Public Affairs (including Geography, History and Chronology, and Political Antiquities), Private Affairs, the Fine Arts, Philosophy and Science, Miscellaneous Essays, Influence of Greece and Rome, and English Novels, etc., illustrating the Life of Classical Antiquity. In all 480 titles are given, with the place and date of publication, name of publishers and price. The principles of selection are stated in the report of the committee, which was published in *The School Review* for June. The list is a very valuable one; we may hope that it will facilitate the accumulation of a library of the right sort in many schools. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Sheehan & Co.)

Recent Books on History

THE REV. DR. GEORGE H. CLARK has written a fine little book about Oliver Cromwell, one that is full of life and enthusiasm, and of warm appreciation. There are no dry bones in it, and there ought from this time to be a wider interest and a heartier faith in that great man. No other of the world's heroes has been more ruthlessly derided and accused; but writings of this sort must soon change the current of such opinion. Cromwell's complete biography, which will have a lasting place in literature, is frankly willed by the author to some successor; and just as frankly does he declare that "the only important object had in view in the preparation of this book, was the vindication of Cromwell; to show that he was a true man all through his life,

honest in all his private and public acts." The earlier chapters are necessarily devoted to explaining the true position of the leading sources for and against Cromwell, and there is very evident the worthy desire to popularize Carlyle's collection and elucidation of the Protector's letters. But this is not a reproduction of Carlyle's work. The primary sources have been closely studied, and especially in the later chapters the proofs of Cromwell's honesty and sincerity appear with great clearness, and often in eloquent language. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has written a very commendatory introduction, in which he says briefly many true things, both of the subject and the book, among them that Dr. Clark has "written with fervor, with courage and fidelity to facts, to awaken interest, fix the judgment upon essentials, and carry conviction to the public mind." (Harper & Bros.)

THE PUBLICATION of another volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series is occasion for wondering again if our ideas of the best kind of biography will find here something congenial. Mr. Arthur Hassall is by no means unknown as a pleasant writer, and those especially who have already enjoyed him, should be interested in seeing how he has written of "Louis XIV. and the Zenith of the French Monarchy." We find ourselves among those who habitually entertain a prejudice about books of this pretension, but we are not averse to having it removed. A reading of these fifteen chapters finds this prejudice subjected to a series of impressions. It is encouraged, almost flattered in fact, by the ever-recurring evidence of compilation. Then, again, it is quite often decidedly weakened by lively discussions of different features of Louis's character and work. It is, however, almost always kept in good humor by the clever way in which both kinds of treatment are carried on. The brook-like manner all these names and dates, persons and schemes, kings and policies, priests, generals, armies and battles have of coming and going here, is certainly quite pleasing. Of course, if these things must be told over and over every time Louis XIV. is to be talked or written about, we ought to have it in the homœopathic way. The maps and illustrations of this volume are of interest and well selected. The characterization of Louis is very favorable, though withal candid; and now and then, too, there is a generalization that sounds very well without carrying appreciable weight. For example, in the prologue we are told that "even allowing that it be strictly historical to say that Louis's reign made the Revolution inevitable, it remains none the less true that the blame, if there be any, must be shared by the people with the King. The French nation made Louis, and Louis was the epitome of the French nation. Then, again, Louis has certainly as great a claim as Napoleon to be considered a hero." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

SOME TWO YEARS ago there was published "Torch-Bearers of History," a little volume of historical sketches with the object "to give young readers some idea of the way in which the torch of history has been handed on in Europe," and with the method of selecting "out of each of the great epochs, some representative man or woman whose life was capable of forming an interesting story, taking care to connect the sketches as far as possible without introducing too much detail." A second volume with the same object and method, written by Amelia Hutchison Stirling, has recently appeared. It begins with William of Orange and makes rather more of a general sketch than the first series claimed to be, while centering the account successively about Sir Francis Drake, Henry of Navarre, Gustavus Adolphus, Richelieu, Cromwell, Newton, William III., Peter the Great, Clive, and Washington. The style is simple and clear, and among the class of readers for which they are intended, these sketches may prove to have considerable interest. (T. Nelson & Sons.) MRS. HELEN HINSDALE RICH is the author of a pamphlet in which she records a passionate eulogy of Madame de Staël, "the rival of Napoleon," as she calls her. The wealth of sympathy, admiration and appreciation here displayed fairly compels one to read every line through to the last sentence, where a hearty "Yes!" breaks out in answer to the question, "May it not be forgiven one woman that she has been betrayed into eulogy of another?" (Published by the author.)

THE SECOND NUMBER in the Pall Mall Magazine Library is a profusely illustrated and very interesting little volume, and in many respects more than sustains the promise of Viscount Wolseley's discussion of Napoleon. Gen. Lord Roberts treats "The Rise of Wellington" in three chapters, each devoted to a particular period in his military career. These periods comprise his service in India, then his service in the Peninsula, and finally his

leadership of the allied forces in the Netherlands. At the outset the author proposes to describe the principal incidents of the Iron Duke's life, and to show how the experience he gained in the East and in southwestern Europe developed his natural talents and administrative capacity to the point where he was able to defeat the French Emperor; and this aim is well reached. Gen. Roberts's criticisms of the incidents of each period are systematic and sensible, and there is given just what ought to be expected in such a book. The General's final conclusion is that Wellington has been somewhat overrated as a man and greatly underrated as a commander. This volume will undoubtedly find a wider approval than that of military men alone. (Roberts Bros.)

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS of English constitutional history will be glad to know that the hand-book on that subject written some twelve or fifteen years ago by Mr. H. St. Clair Feilden is published again, the third edition now appearing in response to a very general call. It comes this time in a much more attractive dress, revised and in part rewritten by W. Gray Etheridge. The arrangement has been left unchanged, but some of the subjects are more fully treated, and here and there attention is drawn to the views of recent writers, especially in case of such subjects as Folcland and the Gilds. Those who have never used the book may expect to find it an exceptionally desirable aid, either in their studies or in their teaching. It is comprehensive, is treated from the topical point of view, and is noteworthy for accuracy in the midst of such brevity of statement and such great opportunity to be wrong. The notes are quite profuse and there is an appendix containing, besides a summary of some of the more important charters, assizes and statutes relating to the subject, a statement of some of the more important cases in English constitutional history. Among the very best features is an exhaustive index. Some idea may be gotten of the nature and scope of the work from a notice of the following chapter titles: The Crown, The Crown and the Courts, The Central Assembly, Legislation, Taxation and Finance, The Land, The People, The Towns, The Church, The Defences of the Realm. (Ginn & Co.)

NOW THAT THE STATE of the golden codfish has abolished Fast-Day, and instituted Patriot's Day in its place, a hand-book on the story of the Nineteenth of April, 1775, is appropriate. Mr. George D. Varney has gathered together, in a pretty little book, much that is appropriate, under the title of "Patriot's Day: Concord and Lexington." The book is stamped on the outside with a picture of Paul Revere on horseback, and is furnished within with pictures new and old, diagrams and footnotes, and contains about all that it is necessary for the average boy and girl to know about Lexington, Concord and the Minute Men. Beside the historical prose narrative, there are poems for declamation, a chapter on the first celebrations, and a bibliography. (Lee & Shepard.)—AUTHENTIC CHRONICLES of border warfare will be valued more and more as this continent becomes populated, and the American Republic works out its ideal of a happy democracy. For this reason we welcome a new edition of Alexander Scott Withers's standard work. In 1833 this border chronicler published at Clarksburg, Va., his "Chronicles of Border Warfare; or, A History of the Settlement by the Whites of North-western Virginia." Read by the light of candles and firesides until utterly worn out, this book was very popular among the aged veteran Indian fighters and their descendants. Now, republished with sufficient bibliographical data, a memoir of the author, abundant annotations and an index, by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, it forms a cheap and attractive work of permanent value. We have been impressed with the manifest desire for accuracy shown in compiling and condensing the explanatory notes. (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co.)—MR. ISAAC MYER argues sensibly and with force, in a neat pamphlet reprinted from *The American Historical Register*, that the proper time for the celebration of Washington's Birthday is the day on which for several generations it was celebrated, namely, Feb. 11. He contends, also, for the use of Old-Style dates in the celebration of most "Anniversaries," that being the title of his pamphlet.

THE WORK OF Dr. Charles Borgeaud on the "Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions in Europe and America" may be deemed to have a sufficient certificate of merit in the fact that it received in 1892 the Rossi Prize from the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, as being the best essay that had been presented in competition on the theme expressed in its title. Dr. Borgeaud,

a citizen of Geneva, a "Doctor in Law," thoroughly versed in Swiss politics, and the author of a "History of the Plebiscite in Ancient Times," was well qualified to treat the subject with an amplitude of learning and force of reasoning likely to win the suffrages of his judges. Americans, if somewhat surprised, may feel reasonably gratified in finding that the work of such a scholar, who might be supposed to have prepossessions in favor of the ancient republics and of early Teutonic franchises, begins with a study of American popular governments, from the "Colonial Covenants" to the constitutions of our own times. The reason is simple. It is here that he finds the first written constitution, in the famous compact adopted by the Pilgrim Fathers of New Plymouth. From this and from similar acts of the English colonists in America, and not from the ancient civic republics or the mediæval German customs, have really sprung, he considers, all modern ideas of popular freedom, regulated by written laws. The work, with its abundance of information, carefully gathered and clearly set forth, will be of great utility to students of constitutional law. It is well translated by Prof. Charles G. Hazen, and has an appropriate introduction by Mr. John M. Vincent of the Johns Hopkins University, who has supplied some notes bringing down its facts to the present year. (Macmillan & Co.)

MME. Z. A. RAGOZIN has separated the story of Vedic from that of Brahmanic India, and presented to Western eyes the picture of India given in Rig-veda. She describes in "The Story of Vedic India" the wonderland of the East and those marvelous Aryans, whose primeval home is yet to be discovered, and opens up for us the sources of our knowledge. It is like visiting an old home, to go back to these days of the childhood of our mental life, and to read of the gods and the myths and the personification of all nature. The author has a pleasant style and quotes liberally, in translation, from the ancient documents. Credit should be given, also, for the selection of illustrations which are revelations of Hindoo art. They show imagination run wild, and open windows of light into the mind of the Hindoo of to-day. If this is the way in which the simple processes of nature were depicted and represented in art and language, we can understand and appreciate at its true worth the report of a certain Hindoo visitor to the Parliament of Religions, who went home to tell what he imagined he had seen and heard. The narrative of literary life and development is happily varied by an account of manners and customs in Vedic times. After reading the chapter on sacrifice, with its endless details of ritual and furniture on which the priests profited and fattened, we can understand more easily the need for Buddhism, its reforms and its simplicity. The last chapter sums up the philosophy of these ancient worshipers, who went from pure nature-worship to the metaphysical mysticism of Brahmanism. Instead of reaching the lofty faith of monotheism, the people of India progressed no farther than pantheism, in which they floundered helplessly. The book belongs to the Story of the Nations Series. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE CONTINENT OF THE KANGAROO for several generations consisted practically of a strip of English settlements lying between the sea-coast and a range of mountains, much narrower than that between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic Ocean. All central and western Australia was for a long time an unknown, waterless desert, which menaced with death any adventurers who attempted to solve its mysteries. But as neither the North Pole nor mid-Africa can keep away the hardy Anglo-Saxon, neither could the heart of Australia. In his old age, Mr. R. Thynne tells "The Story of Australian Exploration," and how, as a sailor boy, he left his whaling-ship and became a landsman, taking part in the various explorations which resulted in making known a large part of the continent. Most of the successful exploration seems to have been along certain river valleys or courses, for in "this dry and thirsty land where no water is," the river of to-day is invisible to-morrow. His adventures among the thorns, the brine-pits, the salty incrustations, the sand ridges and hot blizzards, and his awful sufferings from thirst, are told with many an anecdote, and in a way to keep up interest to the end of the story. The good map and illustrations help us to understand just where his work lay. He tells us about rivers that in one part of their course were salt, and in another fresh. Many things both funny and horrible are narrated about the aborigines. At first Mr. Thynne was so extravagant as to feed his "black fellows" with mutton, but, finding that they enjoyed crow as well as lamb, he continued to give his friendly visitors the standard diet of disappointed politicians. In fact, nearly all the tropical vocabulary

applied to unelected candidates in America, finds illustration in reality in this animated narrative. We are glad to learn that some of the young men who in their strength and youth dared the dangers of inland Australia were, in their time, made governors of colonies, while others had monuments reared to their memory. Mr. Thynne, however, it seems, has had to content himself with the doubtful glory of writing a book. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

WILLIAM H. MACE'S "Working Manual of American History" is based on the principle that history is a connected growth of ideas and institutions. The course of study suggested by the book is an excellent one, as it will lead the pupil over a large field, and will give him a clear view of the relative importance and inter-relationship of waves of thought, episodes and events. The second part contains extracts from documents and the writings of well-known authors, with questions. (Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.) —A STUDY OF "The Early Relations between Maryland and Virginia," by John H. Latané, A. B., occupies the greater part of the March-April issue of the Johns Hopkins University Studies, the period under consideration being that from the settlement of Maryland to the agreement made in 1657 between Lord Baltimore and the agents of Virginia. The author has paid special attention to a much-neglected phase of American history—the rise of the Puritans in Virginia and their expulsion under Gov. Berkeley. The editor of the series, Mr. Herbert B. Adams, contributes to this number a discussion of Freeman's definition, in "Is History Past Politics?" (Johns Hopkins Press.)—"VOR 25 JAHREN," by Fedor von Köppen, is a "vaterländische Denkschrift" published in time for the great celebration by United Germany of the battles of 1870-1. The book is "popular"—that is, all the virtues belonged evidently to the Germans of that time, all the vices to the French. The accounts of battles are spirited, and at the end there is a collection of patriotic songs. (Leipzig: Abel & Müller; New York: Brentano's.)

The September Magazines

"Harper's Magazine"

IN TIMELINESS and interest, Dr. William H. Thomson's paper on "Arabia—Islam and the Eastern Question" takes the first place in this number. It gives a short but comprehensive account of the birth and growth of Mohammedanism, and points out why



rapine and murder of Christians will forever accompany its preaching and practice. Dr. Thomson, who grew up among the followers of the Prophet, must know them and their religion thoroughly, and he repeats Mr. Gladstone's key-word of the situation in Armenia: "Coercion." The article is a valuable contribution to the literature on the ever-present Eastern Question.—Edwin Lord

Weeks's "Notes on Indian Art," with seventeen illustrations by himself, is instructive and pleasantly written; Richard Harding Davis gives an amusing account of a trip of "Three Gringos in Central America"; Mark Twain cites some puzzling instances of "Mental Telegraphy" in his own experience; the Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D., touches upon Savonarola in "A Fifteenth-Century Revival"; and Poultney Bigelow continues his account of "The German Struggle for Liberty."—Julian Ralph contributes a new story of the New York slums in "Petey and His Pupil," Petey being evidently of Chimmie Fadden's opinion that "Women is Queer"; Ian Maclaren's "Jamie" is a character well worth knowing; and there is a third short story by Thomas A. Janvier. The poetry is by Julian Hawthorne and W. D. Howells; David Graham Adee gives the story of the song of "Malbrouck." Owen Wister chronicles "The Evolution of the Cow-Puncher," whom he considers the latest manifestation of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of independence and lust of conquest and adventure.—There is a story in the magazine's Drawer, of an American who was carried to the catacombs while asleep and awakened by a trumpet-blast, only to astonish the jokers by exclaiming, "Gabriel's Trump! Resurrection day! First Man up! Hurray! America still ahead!" This is what is called in Latin a *castanea*. The reviewer first heard this story in South America, fifteen years ago, and since then has met it on an ocean steamer, at dinner-tables, and in the "drawers" of many periodicals printed in various languages.

"Scribner's Magazine"

JUDGE GRANT says some very striking and true things in his new instalment of "The Art of Living," which he devotes to "The Case of Man." President Andrews reaches the beginnings of civil-service reform, the Whiskey Ring, the third-term agitation, Garfield's nomination, election and assassination, Conkling's part in the history of the period, and the Star Route frauds. Edward S. Martin has an article on "Country Clubs and Hunt Clubs in America," with numerous excellent illustrations by Paul Tavernier, Corwin K. Linson, W. R. Leigh, Orson Lowell, E. B. Child, J. Turcas and others; and the Rev. Henry Van Dyke an article on the Lake St. John country, "Au Large." M. Clément Bellenger is the wood-engraver of the month.—Besides four new chapters of George Meredith's "Amazing Marriage" and the conclusion of Anthony Hope's "Wheel of Love," there is a new Story of Girls' College Life, "A Photograph," by Abbe Carter Goodloe; and a description of Mr. Black's picture-play "Jerry," by himself, with reproductions of a goodly number of the photographs used in its production before an audience. The poems are by James Herbert Morse and M. L. Van Vorst; the Point of View treats of "The Bicycle in History and Romance" and "A Golf Companion."

"Lippincott's"

THE COMPLETE NOVEL in this number is "A Case in Equity," by Francis Lynde. The scene is a "boom" town in the South, and the plot turns upon a forged deed, and, of course, on love. The story is entertaining and full of movement.—In "The Literary Woman at the Picnic," Ella Wheeler Wilcox tells how uneasy lies the head that wears a crown of literary fame. The poor woman of her story, who had gone to the country for rest, was mobbed by all kinds and conditions of women and men, who struggled hard to talk up to her towering intellect, thereby distressing her painfully. Mrs. Wilcox's tale brings consolation to the many of us who have to go through life without the glowing aureole, and teaches us not to be envious.—Edward Fuller writes of "The Decadent Drama," complaining that our stage is, with but few exceptions, vulgar and far from elevating in its moral tone. The ideal theatre, like some other ideals, we shall never realize. The manager panders to the public, and then assures it that it is patronizing a powerful factor in the education of the nation. And the public, which likes to be told of its culture, fills his pockets, looks at the vulgar stuff on his boards, and asks for something stronger next season. The drama is an educational factor when it has become literature, and is studied in the quiet of the library.—Julien Gordon's "Morning Mists" is a chapter from life that begins with a comma and ends with an interrogation mark—as do most chapters in our existence. It is excellently worked out.—Among the rest of the contents there is a curious study of "Napoleon and the Regent Diamond," by Charles Stuart Pratt, who shows that the jewel was of inestimable service to the Corsican; and a paper on "Molière," by Ellen Duval.

"The Pall Mall Magazine"

SARAH JEANNETTE DUNCAN's brilliancy bursts forth in all its splendor in the opening chapters of a new story from her pen, "His Honour, and a Lady." The trace of John Oliver Hobbes is over the title, but the tale itself is Mrs. Cotes's own, and her best. The scene is laid in India, in Government circles, and we meet in these four chapters three people whom we shall not forget soon, even if we never meet them again. "His Honour, and a Lady" promises exceedingly well.—"Between Flesh and Spirit," by W. H. Mallock, being a short story, there is no promise or hope to be held out after it is finished: it is distressingly poor stuff.—The rest of the contents includes "Of Coot and Heron," some observations by a sportsman who is also a lover of nature; "In the Duke's Country," by A. T. Story, the Duke being he of Devonshire; the second part of Judge O'Connor Morris's "Campaign of Trafalgar"; a sketch of the history of "Gretna Green," by Bessie MacMorland; "The Madonna and Saints," being the fifth instalment of Grant Allen's "Evolution in Early Italian Art"; and two short stories, "Lidian: a Portrait," by E. M. Hewitt; and "The Man That Shot Macturk," by E. W. Hornung, who has evidently taken for his model the closing episode in the life of Daniel Morgan, the notorious Australian bushranger.

"The Century Magazine"

BESIDES THE NEW instalment of Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," this number contains a paper on "Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, who was governess in the household of the Countess Tascher de la Pagerie. It contains several graphic descriptions and a good deal of information that will be new to most readers. The portraits of the members of the house of Bonaparte give additional



value to the paper.—American history is represented by a paper of family recollections of Henry Clay, collected by one of his granddaughters, Miss Madeleine McDowell. A portrait of the statesman, painted by Matthew Harris Jouett, is reproduced here for the first time. In "The National Military Park," Gen. H. V. Boynton writes of the Chickamauga Park and the methods of establishing historically the lines of battle, etc., in which there has been the most cordial coöperation between the veterans of the North and the South. A ballad by Maurice Thompson, who fought on the Confederate side in this battle, follows Gen. Boynton's article, which is embellished with a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas and two maps.—A well-considered essay on "The Writing of History," by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, includes in its scope a discussion of the methods of Gibbon, Macaulay, Carlyle and Green.—A very dramatic short story is "The Cup of Trembling," by Mary Hallock Foote; Sarah Orne Jewett's

"All My Sad Captains" can hardly be said to be among her best work; and Mr. Crawford contributes the last instalment but one of "Casa Braccio." The next must needs be the last, as Mr. Crawford has killed off with surprising energy nearly all his characters. We fear that Griggs alone will remain to tell the sad tale. However, the story is strong and well put together.—A new poem of prowess by sea is "The Constitution's Last Fight," by James Jeffrey Roche; there are two "Sonnets for the Times," by William Prescott Foster; and verses by Will H. Thompson and Mrs. Schayer. Miss Alice C. Fletcher's paper on "Hunting Customs of the Omahas" deserves the attention of all folklorists.

"The Cosmopolitan"

THE ILLUSTRATIONS accompanying Nina Larré Smith's account of "A House-Party at Abbotsford" are worth looking at; John T. Hyatt describes "The Ancient Capital of Cuba"; Charles B. Hudson writes of strange fishes in "In the Realm of the Wonderful," illustrating his own text; and John A. Cockerill gives an enthusiastic account of "Brigham Young and Modern Utah."—The short stories are by A. Conan Doyle and Prof. Boyesen; and W. Clark Russell ends his "Three-Stranded Yarn" with his usual reward for love that was steadfast under difficulties. The story of the murder of Dr. George Parkman, in whose honor the Parkman Professorship of anatomy and physiology at Harvard was named, is narrated at length by G. C. Holt, fifty years after its occurrence. Among the illustrations are pictures of "Three Noted Yachts": Defender, Valkyrie III. and Ailsa.

"The Forum"

"GEORGE ELIOT'S PLACE in Literature" closes Frederic Harrison's series of papers on the writers of the Victorian Era. Mr. Harrison's opinion is not very clear: he discusses his author's works at length, and then concludes that "it would be treason to Art" to pretend that she came near perfection, but "she had certain qualities that none of her predecessors had quite possessed," etc. On the whole, the paper seems to us the least satisfactory of the series.—Prof. Lombroso tells how he began the study of "Criminal Anthropology"; Richard H. Hutton, the editor of the London *Spectator*, contributes a just and discriminating paper on Prof. Huxley's mental attitude, bias and shortcomings; Clarence King asks "Shall Cuba Be Free?" and points out what he considers the duty of the United States; and among the rest of the contents we note "Unsanitary Schools and Public Indifference," by Dr. Douglas H. Stewart; "Methods and Difficulties of Child Study," by Mrs. Annie Howes Barnes; "The Civil Service as a Career," by H. T. Newcomb; and "The Enforcement of Law," by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

Poets, Attend!

The Editors of THE CRITIC hereby offer twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the best original poem that shall reach them not later than 30 Sept. 1895, on the subject of bicycling or the bicycle. Ten dollars (\$10) will be paid for the second-best poem. Poems of less than four or more than one hundred lines will not be considered. Each manuscript must be type-written and must be signed with an assumed name, not previously employed by the writer, and the real name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside with the assumed name only. Competition closes Sept. 30.

Henry O. Houghton

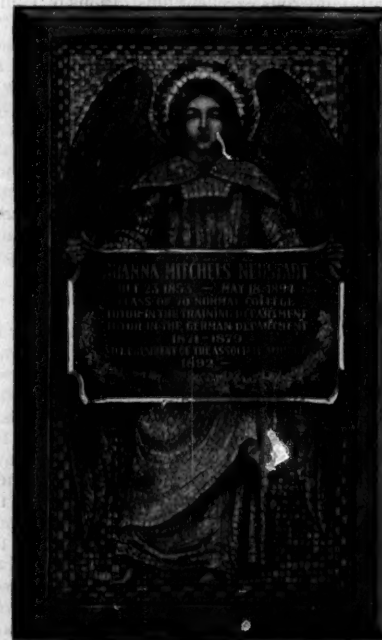
THE FOUNDER of the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and of the Riverside Press passed away in Boston on Aug. 26. He was born at Sutton, Vt., 30 April, 1823, learned the printer's trade in the offices of the Burlington *Free Press*, and earned enough money by hard work to pass through college, graduating from the University of Vermont. At the age of twenty-three he joined the staff of the Boston *Evening Traveller* in the triple capacity of compositor, proof-reader and reporter, leaving the paper in 1849 to buy an interest in the printing-house of Freeman & Bolles, in Cambridge, the firm-name being changed to Bolles & Houghton. In 1852 Mr. Bolles withdrew, and then H. O. Houghton & Co. removed to the site where now stands the Riverside Press. In course of time, publishing was added to the firm's ever-increasing printing business, the interests of a number of old Boston publishing-houses being acquired. Among the first books published by the firm was an edition of Dickens, from plates pur-

chased from O. W. Wight of New York, whose peculiar business it was to farm out stereotyped plates of standard and classical works to publishers. This edition of Dickens, together with those of Bacon, Carlyle, Macaulay and Cooper, laid the foundations of the great publishing-house of to-day. In 1864 Mr. Houghton formed a partnership with Melancthon M. Hurd, a well-known bookseller, the name of Hurd & Houghton being retained until 1878. During this period A. G. Houghton, George H. Mifflin and H. E. Scudder were admitted into partnership. In the latter year the firms of H. O. Houghton & Co. (the Riverside Press), Hurd & Houghton and James R. Osgood were consolidated, the result being the acquisition of a number of valuable literary franchises, among them the works of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Hawthorne and Whipple. On the retirement, two years later, of Mr. Osgood, the firm-name became Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In 1873, Hurd & Houghton had bought *The Atlantic Monthly*; and the purchase, in 1889, of copyrights held by Ticknor & Co. still further enlarged a list of authors of exceptional excellence.

Mr. Houghton's relations with the authors whose works he published were very friendly, and as the years wore on and he and they neared and then passed the three-score and ten, he instituted the seventieth-birthday breakfasts, dinners or garden-parties, the more famous of which were given in honor of Whittier, Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Stowe. It is almost unnecessary to say that he was one of the ardent advocates of the International Copyright Law. He leaves one son, Henry O. Houghton, Jr., who is a member of the firm, and three daughters.

A Normal College Memorial

WE REPRODUCE HEREWITH a photograph of the Neustadt Memorial—a mosaic panel framed and set into the front of a library-case at the Normal College. A portrait of the fine face of



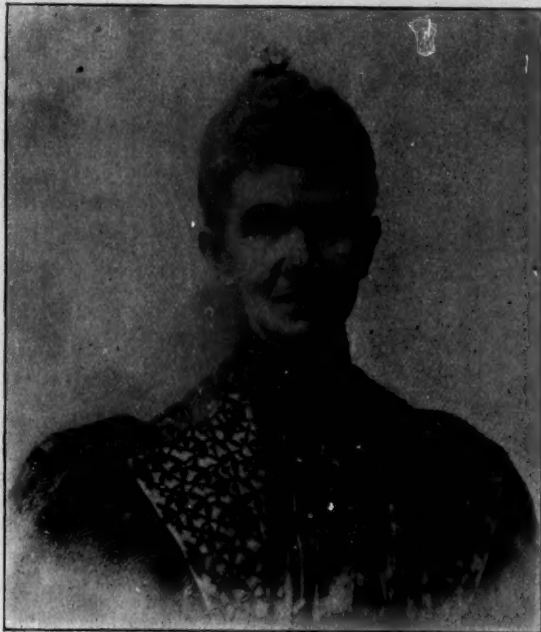
the woman whose long and faithful service the panel commemorates hangs above it in the College library. On the mosaic is placed an antique brass tablet, inscribed as follows:—

JOANNA MITCHELS NEUSTADT.
Oct 23, 1853—May 18, 1894
Class of '70, Normal College
Tutor in the Training Department
Tutor in the German Department
1871—1879
Vice-President of the Associate Alumnae
1892

The memorial was designed by Messrs. J. & R. Lamb.

The Lounger

THE ACCOMPANYING PORTRAIT of Mrs. Graham (of whom an appreciative sketch from the pen of Miss Beatrice Harraden forms the leading article in to-day's *Critic*) was taken at Los Angeles,



Cal., in October 1894. It is easy to detect in the earnest eyes and sensitive lips the qualities which make the author of "Stories of the Foothills" so keen and sympathetic an observer of the human comedy as enacted in the Far West, of which she tells us so much that is new and fascinating.

MR. R. L. GARNER, whose belief in the talking possibilities of apes has gained him world-wide fame, is going to try his next experiments in America. Not only is the climate of England too severe for young apes, but his theories have been ridiculed by the English people and he does not intend that they shall have any of the glory of his success; for that he will be successful in training young apes to speak he has no doubt. I, for one, will not throw cold water upon his efforts, nor will I write myself down among the scoffers. If parrots can be taught to speak, why not apes? This would not prove true Darwin's theory of evolution; to my mind it would only prove that man can accomplish wonders when he puts his mind to their accomplishment.

NOW THAT MR. SOTHERN is about to produce "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum Theatre, we feel a greater interest than ever in Mr. Anthony Hope. According to Mr. R. H. Sherard, his life has been unusually uneventful. "Even the street in which is situated the house where his literary labors are pursued," says Mr. Sherard, "is one of the dullest in London, a *cul-de-sac* of *ennui*, from which no egress seems possible. This is Buckingham Street, Strand, and from Hope's window one looks out on dismal brick houses, veiled, for the most part, in a dull mist." There must be more than one Buckingham Street in London, then. I remember calling on Mrs. Joseph Pennell in London, last summer, and she lived in Buckingham Street, right down on the edge of the Embankment. It was anything but dull there. The windows of her apartment overlooked the Thames, and the music of a military band just below them added liveliness to the scene. If Mr. Hope has the same surroundings, he ought to be happy.

MR. HOPE'S HEAD has not been turned by his success, though he has had a good deal for a man of thirty-two. He has gentle manners and a soft voice, and when people write to him for his autograph, he invariably sends it to them. His workroom, says Mr. Sherard, "is furnished after the fashion of the study of an Oxford undergraduate, with a big bookcase filled with prize-books;

and in a corner by the fireplace is a large writing-table of the American fashion, in some disorder with papers, proofs and the general litter of the writer's craft." I wonder what this writing-table of "the American fashion" is like? Does it mean a roll-top desk? Mr. Hope goes a good deal in London society, but "he closes rather than opens his ears." He works from ten to four every day and is a quick worker. Though he carefully revises, he never rewrites.

MR. G. L. HOWE could make an interesting story, if he would tell of his successful endeavor to get Mr. Gladstone to write an introduction to "The People's Bible History," just published by the Henry O. Shepard Co. of Chicago. He asked an English clergyman who was a contributor to the book to give him a letter to Mr. Gladstone, but this divine said that he did not know the ex-Premier well enough, and passed Mr. Howe on to a nobleman of his acquaintance, who was intimate at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Howe called upon the nobleman, who was very amiable and promised the letter, but stipulated before writing it that the call should be purely social, and that Mr. Howe should not make any business overtures to Mr. Gladstone. Poor Mr. Howe! He sympathized with Tantalus. Here was the opportunity at his very door, and he could not embrace it. He thanked the noble lord, but had to decline the letter on such terms.

THERE WAS NOTHING left for him to do but to beard the lion in his den, and boldly make his purpose known. So he took the next train for Chester and hired a fly to drive him to Hawarden Castle. Arrived there, the driver refused to enter the grounds, though the gate stood open. "If you don't, I'll mount the box and drive in myself," said the undaunted publisher. The driver probably took him for a lunatic—or an American—and thought it best to obey. At the castle door, Mr. Howe pulled the bell and told the servant who answered it that he wanted to see Mr. Gladstone's secretary. Miss Gladstone held that important office just then, and responded to his inquiry. He did not mention the real object of his visit, but talked of Mrs. Gladstone's orphanage, to which he made a liberal contribution. Then, gently leading the conversation, he got upon the subject of theological literature and finally his book. Mrs. Gladstone had now joined the party and the ladies were most interested, for Mr. Howe is a good talker, and his heart as well as his money is in the book. Miss Gladstone said she knew that her father would be interested, and that she would fetch him—which she did. The two men talked about the book, and Mr. Howe was asked to stop for luncheon. He accepted, of course. Before he left, Mr. Gladstone had promised to write the introduction, and he kept his word. He did even more: he promised to sign with his own hand one thousand copies of a limited edition of the book!

I WONDER JUST WHAT is meant by "idle hands"? Does it mean simply hands that have not their living to earn, hands that are not answerable to their owner or some one else for the accomplishment of a certain amount of work? Or hands that won't do anything, but hang listlessly at their owners' sides? We are told that Satan "finds mischief still for idle hands to do." I don't see why Satan should find mischief for hands to do that are merely not engaged in business. One can be idle—that is to say, the master of his own time—without being engaged in mischief. I think that if any amiably disposed person should give me a living income without requiring me to earn it, I could enjoy myself immensely without intervention on the part of Satan. I dare say it does add a certain amount of zest to one's enjoyment of time to know that he has little of it to enjoy, but I think I am quite capable of enjoying myself and still keeping out of mischief.

THESE REFLECTIONS are suggested by the outlook from my window as I write. Green fields and big trees lie before me, and the hard, smooth roads invite the bicycle. I could be idle and still be rational, if I had the time. I should like to sit in the shade of that tall elm and read, not French novels, but some of Thoreau's or John Burroughs's outdoor essays. Or I should enjoy strolling to the foot of this lane and taking a boat for a row on the Sound. It would be great sport, too, to take my seldom-used camera and get some of the lovely views of the rolling meadows, or the water dotted with the white-winged yachts. There must be a good deal of natural depravity in those idle persons whom Satan gets the better of. To me idleness would mean a constant round of delightful occupation.

ACCORDING TO A cablegram from London, Mrs. Humphry Ward is to receive \$20,000 for the serial rights in her new novel, "Sir George Tressady." This includes the American and English serial rights, but as *The Century* has a large circulation in England and is bidding for a larger, it is hardly likely that it will sell the English serial right to any English magazine. There is no reason, however, why it might not let a London daily or weekly journal help it out; for twenty thousand dollars is an enormous price for serial rights—the biggest, I will venture to say, that any magazine has ever paid; but it is not going to.

"THE 50,000 CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS, who visited Boston recently, made a great discovery in the Old Granary Burial Ground, under my office window," writes M. E. B. "They found the tomb of Mary Goose and little 'susanna goose' aged fifteen months (too young and too small for her name to begin with capitals). They stood in ranks with paper and crayon waiting to make a tracing of the inscription; and they rubbed the stone until it bent over several inches. A little boy took it up as a business, and sold the impressions at 10 cents each, till a policeman 'chased' him off the ground. On a street-car one of the visiting young ladies was heard to say:—'We must surely go to the Old Granite Burying-Ground.' 'Is it 'Old Granite?'" was the response. 'It sounded like that, but perhaps it's the Old Granny Burying-Ground. On further consideration, I think it is.' At least 30,000 Endeavorers must have visited Longfellow's home, and the poet's name was to be heard constantly repeated in the streets."

Travelling Libraries

[The Buffalo Courier]

THE PAPER BY Miss Hazeltine of the Prendergast Library of Jamestown, which was recently published in the *Courier*, called attention to the fact that many communities in western New York are without public libraries because the people are not generally aware of the provision made by the State for supplying them or assisting in their establishment. The Regents of the University of New York have issued a series of circulars giving full information as to the manner in which villages, towns and school districts may establish libraries at a nominal cost. To begin with, it is perhaps best to make application to the Public Libraries Division of the State Library at Albany for a travelling library. This application may be made by twenty-five resident taxpayers, or by the officers of a university extension centre, club or reading circle which is registered by the University. If the Regents find that the movement to establish a library is worthy of State aid, the loan of travelling libraries will be granted. On satisfactory guarantee for return of books and payment of \$3 for fifty or \$5 for one hundred volumes, a library to be used for six months will be sent without further expense. On the return of these books, other libraries may be obtained on the same terms. The selection of books for these libraries is varied to suit the communities and classes of readers for whom they are desired. In some a large proportion of standard works is included; others contain only the books of a given year. About twenty per cent. are works of fiction, with ten to twenty per cent. each of biography, travel and history. Popular science and general literature are well represented.

Several conditions are necessarily imposed upon the borrowers of these travelling libraries. They must be subject to the visitation of agents representing the Regents of the University. The applicants for such a library must agree that as soon as public interest will warrant such action, they will take steps to establish a free public library. The books must have free circulation in the village, township or school district in which the library is kept. If the right to borrow books is to be limited to members of a centre or club, a double fee must be paid. Every library must be open for at least one hour on three days of each week; in villages of 2000 or more inhabitants it must be open for at least two hours daily; and in villages or towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants it must be open for at least six hours daily—except Sundays and holidays. These conditions are not hard, and the advantages which small communities may obtain from these loans of books are very great. The more general dissemination among the villages and towns of western New York of knowledge concerning these State aids to libraries will no doubt lead to a marked improvement upon the barren statistics which Miss Hazeltine presented in the paper. A large part of the population of western New York is sprung from New England stock, and we ought not to fall away from the New Englanders' faith in the enlightening influence of good books.

London Letter

THE HOLIDAY INACTION extends, of course, to the theatres, and all the more fashionable houses have been closed for several weeks. On Saturday the infection spread even to the most popular of the popular shows, and the Adelphi yielded to the influence of the recess. Its period of rest, however, will behind the scenes be a period of activity, as a new production, which demands an unusual amount of care, has to be ready by Sept. 5. The piece on which the Gattis rely for their autumn entertainment is to be an adaptation of Jules Mary's and George Grisici's "Le Maître d'Armes," which has been Englished by Brandon Thomas and Clement Scott, under the title, somewhat cumbersome perhaps, of "The Swordsman's Daughter." At the Adelphi the share of spectacle in insuring success is paramount, and "Le Maître d'Armes" is rich in opportunities. Indeed, Mr. Terriss is said to have very highly of the play's chances in London, and, as he has frequently forecast a popular success when other prophets were doubtful, there is a good deal of expectation with regard to the new play, which, by the bye, was originally produced at the Porte St. Martin in the autumn of 1892. The great part in the piece is that of Vibrac, the fencing-master, who, having been called as an expert witness on swordsmanship in the trial of his daughter's seducer, avails himself of the opportunity to avenge the crime by killing the criminal. It is a strong scene. The ingrate Rochefière is haled before the judge for having fought an unfair duel, and Vibrac offers to show the jury the fashion of the lunge. Thereupon he presses the prisoner and stabs him, the whole court believing that the affair is pure accident. Mr. Terriss, naturally, is to be the Vibrac, and Miss Millward the luckless heroine. The part of the villain is entrusted to Mr. W. L. Abingdon, the Adelphi criminal *par excellence*. There is to be comic relief with Mr. Harry Nicholls to the fore, and a great scene of a storm at sea, in which the whole of the large stage will be requisitioned. Altogether, this promises to be an important performance of its kind, refreshingly free of the more familiar tricks of its school. It is pleasant to think that the Strand will be rid for a few months of the Irish eviction and the perennial Life-guardsmen. There ought in the "Swordsman" to be a reminiscence of Fechter and his Lagardère.

A few days later than the Adelphi reopening, Mr. Comyns Carr will be busy at the Comedy with a new play from no less distinguished a dramatist than Mr. Pinero. "The Benefit of the Doubt" is the title of the piece, and Miss Winifred Emery (now happily restored to health), Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. S. G. Grahame and Miss Lily Hanbury will be found in the cast. Miss Emery, who is one of the most popular of London actresses, so far as the audience is concerned, has had a very bad time from typhoid fever, to which succeeded a number of threatening relapses, and every one will be glad to know that she is now thoroughly well again. Mr. Toole, too, who has been recruiting at Margate, finds himself free of his old enemy, the gout, and confidently expects to reopen in King William Street about the middle of September.

One is often struck by the dependence of American readers upon English novelists; it is seldom that a London success is not followed up by its repetition in New York. Nevertheless, our American cousins are somewhat slow in taking our lead, and a man is generally well known here before his name begins to "bear" upon the other side. This, I remember, was the case with Anthony Hope, who is now even more of an attraction on the other side than here; it has been the same with Mr. Max Pemberton, who has published many successful books here before American publishers have grown anxious about him. I understand, however, that both "The Impregnable City" and "The Little Huguenot," his last two stories, have given great satisfaction to Dodd, Mead & Co., and that there is now a lively demand for his work in New York. This is not surprising, for, without being precisely original in his inspiration, Mr. Pemberton is a most ingenious storyteller, full of plots and incidents, and always to be relied upon for a sensation. Nowadays, the first thing one hears of an author is always a rumor of his sales and prices, and I remember being told by an unimpeachable authority, some weeks ago, that more copies of Mr. Pemberton's "Sea-Wolves" have been sold than of Stevenson's "Catriona." This, of course, would be no matter, were the story a claptrap composition: it is always easy to find a public for bad material. "The Sea-Wolves," however, is a capital story of adventure, well conceived and written, and its success is founded upon genuine merit. Its immediate result was that Mr. Harmsworth ordered "The Impregnable City" of Mr. Pemberton, offering him for serial rights a price so high as rarely to be exceeded in this country, and since then the Cassells have

entrusted him with the editing of a series of short novels, to which he has recently added his own "Little Huguenot," a very promising romance of the historical school, which is getting good notices at the moment of my writing. Mr. Pemberton is, indeed, a most industrious writer. He is now running two series of tales, one—a collection of stories of the Thames—in *The English Illustrated*, the other, "The Diary of A Valet," in *The Minster*. He does, also, a deal of editorial work, and is a regular reviewer on the staff of *The Illustrated London News*, *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Sketch*. He is a young man, not much over thirty, and was a good oarsman at Cambridge, who has carried off his trophy from Henley. He still finds time for athletic interests, playing a sound game of golf, and riding every day in the winter. The amazing thing is that he manages to get so much variety into a day's work.

It is announced that the increase in the price of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, which has lately discarded the usual shilling for the unfamiliar eighteenpence, has resulted in an immediate rise in its circulation. This is good news, for that excellent periodical has always given at least twice too much for its money, and it is pleasant to think that the public has the wit to appreciate the fact. At the same time the experience is unusual, and it is somewhat singular that it should have occurred twice in the last publishing season. For *The Realm*, which started at threepence, has also found its increase to sixpence a path to a larger circulation, and is now reported to be doing excellently well, having added to its staff a new and very energetic business-manager, who has been largely instrumental in furthering its fortunes. In both cases the event has belied the croaking of the prophets, who saw in the change nothing but a start upon the facile descent of Avernus!

LONDON, 16 Aug. 1895.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Boston Letter

WHEN PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON arose to speak at the annual dinner of Sanderson Academy, at Ashfield, he undoubtedly had determined to speak plainly and forcibly his views on education as it exists in this country, and his words, I think, will stir up more contention, or at least discussion, than any uttered either this year, or in the past, at this famous annual banquet. In former years the Academy, founded by the late Rev. Alvan Sanderson, failed to make any stir in its county, but, as they used to say in olden times, fell into a decline. Prof. Norton, however, together with the late George William Curtis, interested himself in the institution some fifteen years ago, and through the efforts of these two men, and through the interest aroused annually by the dinner, at which the subjects discussed have always been of a literary or educational nature, the Academy has grown into a prosperous condition. In connection with the dinner, usually, a fair is held, and at the one this year an autograph letter from William E. Gladstone to Prof. Norton was sold to Miss Farragut, a descendant of the Admiral. It brought ten dollars. This point I mention for the benefit of collectors. For educators in general, I will say something in regard to Prof. Norton's address. In his speech the eminent Harvard educator incidentally took a strong stand against the A. P. A., stating at the beginning, with something of a pun, that the people were present at the dinner not as members of an A. P. A. of which they need be ashamed, but of another A. P. A., the Academy Promotion Association. Later on he declared emphatically that it was folly to call a community educated in which an organization like the A. P. A. could spread widely, adding that its members have not learned the first and simplest lesson of good citizenship. As a reply the A. P. A. people claim that they have a large following in Cambridge, and particularly in Harvard University.

But this secret-society matter was only an incident in Prof. Norton's speech. He pointed out that "education" has a much larger meaning than "instruction," being a lifelong process, which each man must individually carry out, and of which the instruction obtained at school is only a very small part. School work serves simply to enlarge the faculties and to quicken the mind, so that education may follow the easier in after years. He maintained that teaching was successful just so far as it served to interest the student in himself; to help him acquire education for himself; and to learn his place and function in the world. Then came the remarks which will arouse discussion. The generally prevailing notions upon the subject of education, he maintained, are so imperfect as to make our system of education very faulty. He admitted as correct, without reservation, the general idea that popular education is the foundation

of public institutions, but added that it was simply a delusion for our country to boast that popular education exists here. There is an imperfect system, it is true, but not enough of true education to guarantee the public's prosperity. Only a few members of recent legislatures and of Congress, he declared, can be recognized as educated men, while even the speeches and doings of college-bred men and of others who have enjoyed what we call in this country "education" show that they are really in the class of uneducated, or, at least, miseducated men. As to the newspapers, the greater part of them, Prof. Norton asserted, not only showed lack of education in the community, but contributed to that lack. This certainly seems like a very strong arraignment of the American people in the line in which they have been most fond of praising themselves. Without any knowledge of Prof. Norton's inner thoughts on the matter, I am inclined to think that he was speaking from the highest intellectual plane, advocating a state of prosperity and happiness which would be eminently desirable, but which even he would not assume could be reached in the present stage of the development of mankind. The speech was, however, very forcible in its ideas and its language. Moreover, I understand that, as originally planned, it was even more cutting—particularly in its attacks on "uneducated" politicians. So Mr. Norton is not half-hearted in his feeling.

Here I may say that Massachusetts is certainly doing a great deal towards enlarging the instruction of its citizens. Some information given by the Chairman of the Library Commission shows that few States can equal the old Commonwealth in this respect. During the past year, sixteen towns and cities have received handsome new library buildings through the munificence of wealthy citizens, while the towns in which no public libraries exist comprise, in all, only two per cent. of the population of the State. Of the 353 towns and cities in Massachusetts, more than two thirds (247) have free public libraries under municipal control, while thirty-two have free libraries in the management of which the town has a voice; twenty-two have libraries under private control, and twenty have free libraries supported entirely by private individuals. During the past year the State has given \$200,000, individuals have given \$168,000, and besides this, \$156,000 has been received in bequests for the assistance of public libraries. The commission, which is working hard for the good of the people, having already assisted 100 towns in securing libraries, has one method that has proved very helpful to small villages. It gives, for the State, \$100 for immediate expenditure for new books to any town that will establish a public library or turn a private library into a public institution, and provide a small sum of \$15 or \$20 for the purchase of new books each succeeding year. Another mode of assistance is carried on by Harvard College Library, the Boston Athenæum, and several other larger institutions, in the loan of books of research to smaller libraries, where a call is made by some student in the town for a work which will prove especially helpful to him.

To turn from books to art, I will mention that, while we have known Philip Hale as the progressive son of an eminent father, now we have a public illustration of his advance in his chosen work, in the form of a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, painted from the original of Walker that was drawn under Cromwell's direction and presented to the young Queen of Sweden. Mr. Hale's copy has been purchased by the committee in charge of the famous Old South Meeting-House, and will be hung in that historical building. The father of the artist, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, made the presentation speech in behalf of the committee, and in that speech advocated that a statue of the Protector be erected in Boston. The same suggestion Dr. Hale made to Bostonians twenty-five years ago, but the quarter-century has passed and no memorial in stone marks the friend of New England in this central city. This is the inscription that Dr. Hale would have upon the monument:—

Oliver Cromwell.
This Man Believed in Independence.
He Was the Sovereign of England for Ten
Years.
He Was the Friend of New England
Through His Life.
This Statue Stands Here Until the Eng-
land Which We Love, and from Which
We Were Born, Shall Know Who Her
True Heroes Were.

Dr. Hale spoke of the attempt made by the people of England to fulfill the neglected duty of erecting a Cromwell statue between the images of Charles the First and Charles the Second in the Par-

liament House, and the failure, through the opposition of the Irish members and the English Tories, and criticised severely that failure. Then he spoke in highest eulogy of the Lord Protector of England.

There was a lively little despatch flying over the wires to the Boston papers last week, declaring that Richard Harding Davis in truly heroic style had overcome two highwaymen who attacked him while he was riding with a lady near the summer resort of Marion, where he is staying. The despatch was short, but it opened a great chance for the humorous men to burlesque the attack and the victory in Davis's own Van Bibber style. Unfortunately for romance, the story is without any foundation whatever. Mr. Davis was not stopped by highwaymen, and therefore had no terrific hand-to-hand encounter with them.

The sudden death of the well-known publisher, Henry O. Houghton, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., came with a shock to Boston. Although he was seventy-two years of age, it was not supposed that he was in any critical physical condition. Just after a short walk near his summer home at North Andover, Mass., on Sunday, he was suddenly taken with a pain in the heart and died before the physicians could arrive. Heart-failure is given as the cause.

BOSTON, 27 August, 1895.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

LEONARD W. VOLK, who died last week at his summer home in Wisconsin, was the pioneer of Western artists. Born in New York State in 1828, he emigrated to St. Louis before he attained his majority; and there, dissatisfied with the trade of marble-cutter which he had inherited from his father, he laboriously trained himself to become a sculptor. The first bust ever modelled west of the Mississippi was the work of his hands. Finding little encouragement in his ambition, however, he did not remain long in St. Louis, but lived also in Galena and Rock Island. At this time he aroused the interest of Stephen A. Douglas, who sent him abroad and defrayed the expenses of more than a year's study. Following Senator Douglas's advice, Mr. Volk then settled in Chicago, which became his home for nearly forty years. He found here no royal road to fortune, but he did find encouragement enough to make him persevere in the work he had chosen. Even though he was of the vanguard in Western art, he is almost the only one of that time whose name is remembered; and his career was not marked by hardship and privation. He became the friend of the most distinguished men in the West, and this intimacy was accountable for many of his most important commissions.

The statue of Douglas at Thirty-fifth Street near the Lake is his, and he executed, also, the statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the Capitol at Springfield. But the Douglas statue in this city is raised upon a shaft so high that one is effectually prevented from judging of the accuracy or significance of the figure. Mr. Volk made the famous masks of Lincoln, together with the casts of his hands; and he modelled a bust of the Liberator, which was duplicated so many times that it has become familiar throughout the country. Though not an artist of great originality or genius, he was a careful workman, always doing his best according to his lights. He knew, too, how to catch a likeness, and while his portrait work was not imaginative in the least, it gave satisfaction because of its truthfulness and its sincerity. Many of the most distinguished men of the West were among his patrons. Mr. Volk was connected with all of the early art exhibitions in Chicago, and for many years was President of the Academy of Design. At the time of his death he was at work upon a life-size statue of Frederick Douglass, to be erected as a monument by his widow. His son, Mr. Douglas Volk, the painter, is now living in New York.

Mr. Kohlsaat of the *Times-Herald* has made some substantial additions to the Chicago literary galaxy. Whether he did so with intention, realizing that the lights were few and not of sufficient radiance to illuminate the entire city, is still a matter of question. But he has certainly added some new ones and encouraged others to burn more brightly, so that Bohemia promises to be positively gay this winter. To be sure, most of these shining contributors to the ambitious journal send in their copy from distant cities and are therefore not personally valuable to the literary set; but their work nevertheless lends a certain atmosphere of distinction to an otherwise uninitiated community. The latest addition to this far-away coterie is Mr. I. Zangwill, who filled four columns of the paper on Sunday with his clever and entertaining comments on books. Elwyn A. Barron, whose personal presence is, however,

sadly missed in Bohemia, is also sending letters from London; and from the wilds of the far West, Hamlin Garland is writing serenely unjournalistic letters to the same sheet. It is this magnetic influence that has brought Miss Kate Field to the West and held her here searching out abuses and vigorously advocating reforms. It will also be the motive power to propel her to Japan, Hawaii and the South Seas; and from these places she will send back bulletins to arouse our interest in behalf of the heathen. In addition to all this, two columns a week are furnished the paper by Frank L. Stanton of Atlanta, whose dialect verses have given him a certain reputation. The work he is doing for Chicago, however, is only rarely of good quality. The best of it tinkles prettily and has pleasant homely sentiment, but it is all slight and vapory, a thing for the moment merely. To Mr. Kohlsaat we are indebted for the transfer of Mr. Roswell Martin Field from Kansas City to Chicago. Mr. Field is a brother of Eugene Field, and the author of "In Sunflower Land," a volume of Western stories which have originality and character. He is now doing editorial and critical work for the *Evening Post*.

I am tempted to quote, apropos of this new stimulus, a paragraph from a clever paradoxical note in the last *Chap-Book*. "A few years ago," it says, "Mr. Hamlin Garland assaulted, with sledge-hammer blows, an alleged prejudice against Western literature. This cooled Mr. Garland's blood, I doubt not. But now, in the twilight of the battle—seriously, was there a prejudice, was there even literature? Yet such was the power of the wraith of prejudice exorcised by Mr. G.'s incantations in magazine columns, that the West was roused to work for something really worthy." To the same number of this little periodical Mr. Arthur Waugh contributes a timely and suggestive essay on "The Superlative in Criticism." It contains advice which would profit us all, if we would only heed it. He points out the weakness of a continual use of the superlative and the unappreciated value of perspective in criticism. The modern editor, he thinks, is largely responsible for the situation. The temptation to sensationalism he finds natural "in the rush of daily journalism," but he believes justly that the editor "underrates his public. From perpetually pronouncing, with Carlyle, that his clients are mostly fools, the editor comes at last to cater for fools alone." In this country, especially, we endure so frequently this injustice that I wish that Mr. Waugh's article might be scattered far and wide. A silent but long-suffering public there finds a voice.

CHICAGO, 27 Aug. 1895.

LUCY MONROE.

The Fine Arts

"Art in Theory"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

Will you have the courtesy to allow me to make a suggestion with reference to the practical bearings of a subject mentioned in your issue of Aug. 3, in review of my "Art in Theory"? Accepting my general conception of beauty as a harmony of effects produced in the senses and in the mind, your critic is inclined to think that, in attributing harmony itself to the operation of like effects, I have given too little prominence to contrast. This conception was probably suggested to him when reading in a place where I was writing of that which is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the human organism. In other places, I show that nature is full of variety, and that art which has to deal with the forms of nature, is obliged to obtain its like effects in spite of this variety. In referring to artistic harmony, for instance, on page 256 of "The Genesis of Art-Form," I say:—Some confound consonance with harmony, but the latter includes more than the former. It includes dissonance which has been joined with consonance and subordinated to it so as to form a unity." And, again, on page 28, the connection between contrast and the general principle of putting like with like is indicated by saying that it, or antithesis, is "an effect produced when two objects differ diametrically in at least one particular, and yet agree in others."

Now as to the practical bearings of this subject: They can be observed by referring to any art. But take architecture. How many of our American architects act upon the theory that the fundamental principle in art is putting like with like? And yet there is not one great building in the world which has not, beyond all question, been constructed upon this principle, whether it be the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, St. Sophia, St. Peter's, or the Cathedral of Cologne. Fundamentally, a style of architecture is a result of putting like shapes together, and proportion in architecture—though the fact is not perceived by those who have

stupidly confounded this with the Greeks' application to building of the laws of perspective—is a result of putting like spaces together. How long will it be before our foremost architects—architects revered at home and decorated abroad—will cease, merely because they fail to realize the importance of this principle, to block the pathways of culture, as they literally do at our institutions of learning, with motley decorations of architectural fool-play, which, taken however seriously now, are certain to appeal effectively to only the laughter of future generations? The kind of contrast which, and which alone, is allowable in the same building, is of the nature of that between the limbs and leaves, or between different shapes and shades of the leaves, on the same tree. An identical formative principle should appear to be in operation from foundation to gables. Let me say, too, that this is a very different conception and leads to much more original results, than the supposition, with which it may be confounded, that the only way to build acceptably is to imitate accurately some established classic style.

Again, if beauty result from harmony, and harmony from putting together like effects, so far as this can be done without doing violence to natural conditions, we see why all the arts of beauty are constructed as they are; and, with that, one reason why productions like those of Whitman and Beardsley cannot be classed among them. The fact explains similes, metaphors, alliteration, assonance, rhyme, versification, measure, rhythm, and even musical chords and scales, the notes of both of which have been discovered to exist actually as compounds in their fundamental bass or key-note. It explains also tone in painting and complementary colors, which are related just as the notes of musical chords; and finally, it explains the lengths, breadths and parallelisms not only, but, as I could show, the very curves that render symmetrical the parts and wholes of the bodies of men and animals.

It is natural that some of my books should seem disproportionately theoretic to critics who have not had time to think them over, or have not had experiences fitted to reveal their utility. But the fact is that there is no sane practice which is not nerved to action by sound theory. When I began to write on these subjects, it was my opinion that sound theories with reference to several important questions in art had never been formulated, and the testimonies which I am weekly receiving in acknowledgment of the practical help which my books have afforded to numbers of actual workers, confirm me in the belief that my opinion was well-founded.

GEO. L. RAYMOND.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, Princeton, N. J., 3 Aug. 1895.

Art Notes

The Magazine of Art for August contains an etching by G. H. Manchon, after Gerard's well-known painting of Madame Récamier, and a full-page woodcut by Howard, after David's portrait of that First-Empire beauty. Mr. Claude Phillips writes of the Madonna and Child at the Hermitage near St. Petersburg, usually attributed to Titian, but which he sets down as "a probable Giorgione." The most important of the remaining articles are "A Reminiscence of Mrs. W. M. Rossetti," by William M. Hardinge, with a portrait and several illustrations from her works; and an article by Edmund Gosse, on "The Place of Sculpture in Daily Life." The account of the Royal Academy Exhibition, by the Editor, is continued.

—The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts proposes to hold in Philadelphia, during the coming autumn or winter, a memorial exhibition of the works of Hovenden, Rothermel and Isaac L. Williams, recently deceased. Owners of paintings by these three artists are invited to exhibit.

—A new volume of "Les Affiches Illustrées," 1885-96, is announced by Ernest Maindron, in Paris. It will contain 150 reproductions in colors and black-and-white of posters by French artists, among them Chéret, Steinlen, Grasset, Guillaume and Willette. The edition is limited to twenty-five copies on Japan-paper (already exhausted) and an ordinary edition of 1000 copies, with cover-design by Chéret. Brentano's are the American agents of the French publisher.

—The marble Maryland Monument, in memory of "Lord Stirling's" Marylanders who, on 27 Aug. 1776, stayed the advance of the English troops, was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last. It stands on Lookout Hill, overlooking the scene of the brave action it commemorates. The monument, which is the gift of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution, is a Corinthian column, thirty-nine feet high, surmounted

by a bronze cannon-ball and resting on a rough granite foundation, with appropriate inscriptions. The designer of the shaft is Mr. Stanford White.

—Peter F. Rothermel, the painter, who died recently, was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., 8 July, 1817, and began to paint portraits in 1840, without preliminary tuition. He visited Europe in 1856. Among his well-known works are "Columbus before Isabella," "The Embarkation of Columbus," "Christian Martyrs," and "The Battle of Gettysburg," over which he worked a year and a half, after nearly three years of preliminary study. It escaped destruction in the great Chicago fire by being hurriedly cut from its frame, rolled up and carried away.

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PHILLIPS SMALLEY, Secretary,
25 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.
NEW YORK, 27 May, 1895.

Educational Notes

IN HIS "German Prose and Poetry for Early Reading," Thomas B. Bronson has made selections from but three prose-writers, Grimm, Andersen and Hafl, and from twenty-three poets, adding, besides, two "Volklieder" and one anonymous poem. The reason for thus restricting his choice he gives as follows:—"Variety is good for spice, but too great variety is not beneficial for a steady diet. In the time required for the beginner to read one hundred pages taken from forty different authors, he can read three times that number, of intrinsically the same grade of difficulty, but taken from one author. In the latter case his advancement is more rapid, for not alone does he read more, but other things being equal his interest increases in proportion to the number of

pages he can master in a given time." The selections are unexceptionable, among them being Andersen's "Das hässliche junge Entlein" and "Das kleine Mädchen mit den Schwefelhölzchen," and Grimm's "Sneewittchen," "Dornröschen," "Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten" and "Frau Holle."—A SECOND EDITION of Schiller's "Jungfrau," with introduction and notes by A. B. Nichols, attests sufficiently to the nature of the reception of the first. (H. Holt & Co.)—PROF. C. A. BUCHHEIM's edition of Schiller's "Maria Stuart," in the Clarendon Press Series of German Classics, is a scholarly work. The editor has taken his task seriously and done it with Teutonic thoroughness, producing a volume that will be of service to all students of the poet and of German literature generally. It contains a mine of information. (Macmillan & Co.)—THE FIRST PART of H. A. Guerber's "Contes et Légendes" is intended as an introduction to general French reading. The tales selected are nearly all unknown to American children. They have been told as simply as possible, with infinite repetition of the same words and idioms, "to enable the pupil to obtain a good vocabulary almost unconsciously." (Am. Book Co.)

The Rev. William Bayard Hale of Middleborough, Mass., lectured on "The Making of the American Constitution: A Genesis of Nationality," at the Examination School of Oxford University, on Aug. 24. He is the second American to be honored with an invitation to lecture at Oxford.

In the September *Educational Review*, the National Educational Association meeting at Denver, last July, will be represented by two editorials and the following five papers: "What Knowledge is of Most Worth?" by Nicholas Murray Butler; "Evolution and Education," by Joseph Leconte; "Education According to Nature," by William H. Payne; "Laws of Mental Congruence in Education," by B. A. Hinsdale; and "The Rural School Problem," by Henry Sabin. It may be added here that the Association has resolved to organize all the boards of education in the United States into a National Board of Education, to meet annually for the discussion of matters pertaining to public education in this country. The presidency of this board was offered to President MacLay of the New York Board of Education, but declined by him "for want of information" regarding the aims of the new organization.

Steps have been taken in France to secure for foreign students the same advantages, rights and privileges that are extended to them so liberally at German universities, and it seems to be a foregone conclusion that in December the French universities will relinquish their policy of exclusion and adopt regulations not unlike those that have proved so popular in Germany—among the concessions being a new diploma, open to Frenchmen and foreigners alike, which is to be purely academic and will confer no professional privileges. This result has been obtained largely through the activities of the Franco-American University Association, whose foundation is principally due to the efforts of Prof. H. J. Furber of the University of Chicago. At a recent meeting of the Association, M. Gréard, Rector of the Academy of Paris, expressed the opinion that France cannot "remain indifferent to the movement which brings a thousand young Americans yearly to the universities of Europe, nor can we help wishing that France may take part in the intimate scientific relations which have so long existed between the Old and the New World. Should our isolation be indefinitely prolonged, it is possible that results might follow which would seriously modify our influence in the coming years; and it is for this reason that we feel impelled to consider the measures that ought to be taken in order to draw to ourselves some part of the current which now has gone in another direction." Prof. Furber stated that "the profoundest minds in America feel that the hour is come for us to throw into the crucible of Germanic production, whence the intellectual qualities of our race take their rise, something of that which makes the germ, the height and the depth of the Latin genius." At this meeting a committee was appointed to study the ways and means of facilitating the entrance of young Americans into French educational institutions. Prof. Furber will organize branches of the Association in this country. Americans who wish to follow a course of study in France will find all required information in M. Paul Melan's "L'Enseignement Supérieur en France."

The August *American University Magazine* contains the third part of Prof. Eliot Norton's paper on "The Harvard Law School," with portraits of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Mr. James C. Carter; and papers on "Washington and Lee University," by

Prof. James Lewis Howe; "The Summer Schools of 1895," by S. Burford of the University of the South; "Co-education," by the Rev. John Bascomb of Williams; "Dartmouth Men in Boston," by James B. Reynolds; and "The Recent French and German Plays at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," by Charles G. Hyde.

It is reported that a posthumous volume of Huxley essays will be brought out soon. It will contain most of his later writings, including a notable article finished just before his death. "The Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," edited by his son, headmaster of one of the leading English schools, is announced.

The new east wing of the American Museum of Natural History has been completed, and the Trustees have given orders that it shall be filled and opened as soon as possible. Among the fossils to be exhibited is a perfect specimen of the prehistoric rhinoceros of the Ohio and Missouri swamps. The collection of the remains of prehistoric man in America, of relics of the mound-builders, and the Emmons collection of Alaskan life, will be placed in the great hall.

The Jewish Publication Society of America announces a volume of "Readings and Recitations for Jewish Homes and Schools," compiled by Isabel E. Cohen.

D. C. Heath & Co. have in preparation "The Connection of Thought and Memory: a Contribution to Pedagogical Psychology," by H. P. Lukens, Ph. D., with an introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall. The work is based on F. W. Dörpfeld's "Denken und Gedächtniss."

Silver, Burdett & Co. announce for publication, about September 1, an edition of Milton's *Minor Poems*, edited by James E. Thomas of the English High School, Boston; and another volume in their series of English Classics, "The Vicar of Wakefield," edited by Homer B. Sprague, Ph. D.

Ginn & Co., will add this autumn to their International Modern Language Series, "French Prose: Places and Peoples," edited by Prof. Jules Luquiens of Yale. It will contain descriptive passages from Dumas, Victor Hugo, Monnier, Loti, Schérer, Eugène Fromentin and Taine.

The Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom will celebrate, in 1900, the fifth centenary of the death of Chaucer, and intends to lead up to it by an initiatory celebration, next year, of the English writers anterior to Chaucer. This celebration will take the form of an exhibition of antiquities of every kind illustrative of the literature and manners of the times, and of a congress for the reading of papers. Possessors of manuscripts or antiquities are invited to exhibit, and foreign and colonial scholars requested to contribute papers. The essays read will probably be published in a memorial volume. It is the Society's ultimate aim to arrange a series of celebrations of periods in English literature.

In the Philadelphia municipal election of February, 1895, the Civic Club, a reform organization of women, began its work for school reform by endeavoring to secure the election of women as Ward School Directors. In the Seventh Ward, an active campaign and canvass were made by women for two women candidates, the reports whereof are contained in "The Story of a Woman's Municipal Campaign," by Mrs. Talcott Williams, issued by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis, who has spent a part of the summer in Holland, will contribute to early numbers of *The Sunday-School Times* two papers, on "Dutch Bible Teaching" and "Holland's Place in the Annals of Education." Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Principal of the Chicago Kindergarten College, has written for the same periodical an article on "The Value of an Educated Motherhood."

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., has presented to the American University of Washington the necessary funds for the erection of a College of Languages. In accepting the gift, the Trustees decided that the building shall bear the donor's name. A bronze statue of Gen. de Peyster will be erected in front of the College.

A huge terrestrial globe, forty-two feet in diameter, is at present on exhibition in Paris. Its surface area is 525 feet, which is sufficient to present plainly all the mountains, rivers, islands and cities—even the principal thoroughfares of the latter. The globe weighs thirteen tons, but is so delicately balanced that it can be easily turned by a small hand-wheel. It was made by four French scientists, Villard, Cotard, Seyrig and Tissandier.

Notes

MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS are arranging for the publication of two new editions of the writings of R. L. Stevenson. One, to be sold by subscription only, will include the later books, on Stone & Kimball's list, as well as the earlier volumes, published by Roberts Bros. The other will be a popular edition, including all the Scribner and Roberts books, but not those of the Chicago publishers. The imprint of the same house was borne in this country by the complete "Edinburgh" edition, issued at the time of the author's death.

—Mrs. R. H. Stoddard, wife of the poet, and herself not unknown to fame as a novelist, is about to bring out a volume of "Poems," through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will appear early in the fall.

—The Century Co.'s announcements for this autumn include Cole's engravings of "Old Dutch and Flemish Masters," with text by Prof. John C. Van Dyke; a new edition of Grant's Memoirs, annotated by Col. F. D. Grant; "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks; "Electricity for Everybody," by Philip Atkinson; "Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire," by Miss Anna L. Bicknell; "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," by Albert Shaw; "The Other Jungle Book," by Rudyard Kipling; "Kitwyk Stories," by Anna Eichberg King; "A Madeira Party," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "Notes of a Professional Exile," by E. S. Nadal; "Rivalries of Long and Short Codiac," by George Wharton Edwards; and "Hero Tales from American History," a collection of twenty-six stories, by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge.

—"Conover Duff," given as the name of the author of "The Master-Knot, and Another Story," turns out to be a pseudonym for three young Cleveland people, Laura Gaylord, Florence Little and Edward Cady, who wrote these two tales in collaboration.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication in the fall, "The History of the Fifth Army Corps," by Lieut.-Col. William H. Powell; "Books and their Makers during the Middle Ages," by Geo. Haven Putnam; "The Literary History of the American Revolution, 1765-1783," by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler; "Echoes of the Playhouse: Reminiscences of Some of the Past Glories of the English Stage," by Edward Robins, Jr.; "Earthwork out of Tuscany," by Maurice Hewlett; "The Midsummer Italian Art," by Frank Preston Stearns; "Buddhism: Its Origin, its Ethics, and its Sacred Books," by T. W. Rhys-Davids; "Selected Essays from Schopenhauer;" "The Epic of the Fall of Man: A Comparative Study of Cædmon, Dante, and Milton," by S. Humphreys Gurteen; and "A Metrical History of the Life and Times of Napoleon," compiled in songs and poems by William J. Hillis.

—Miss Elizabeth K. Tompkins, whose story, "Her Majesty" has been so well received, has another story in the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is called "An Unlesioned Girl," and was written before "Her Majesty." It is intended for readers of the same age as those who delight in Miss Alcott's stories. Miss Tompkins, like Mrs. Graham, lives on a ranch in California.

—Hans Breitmann's new book is announced for early publication by Unwin in London and Lippincott in Philadelphia. It is to be entitled "Hans Breitmann in Germany."

—Frederick A. Stokes Co. will publish "A Bubble," by Mrs. L. B. Walford; "Private Tinker," by John Strange Winter; "A Comedy in Spasms," by Iota; "Zoraida," by William Le Queux; "Dead Man's Court," by Maurice J. Hervey; and "Toxin," by Ouida. They have just issued "Princes and Princesses Pa er Dolls," by Elizabeth S. Tucker, whose "Year of Paper Dolls" was so successful last season.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have nearly ready "Beautiful Houses," by Louis H. Gibson, which will embody the results of a careful study of the architecture of many countries, with a view to its adaptation to American life and building.

—George H. Richmond & Co., who form the publishing department of D. G. Francis & Co., announce a book of no little interest. This is "La Chartreuse de Parme," by Henri Beyle, translated from the French by E. P. Robins, illustrated with thirty-two etchings by G. Mercier, from designs by N. Foulquier, and a portrait of the author. The book will be printed at the De Vinne Press, in an edition limited to 1050 copies. A book of more contemporaneous human interest is announced by the same firm, "Dollie Dillenbeck," a novel by James L. Ford, author of "The Literary Shop" and "Hypnotic Tales." It is a story in which, according to the publishers' announcement, the "theatri-

cal manager, the soubrette, the ex-judge, the general and the played-out politician all get a share, with a merry popping of corks all through the book."

—Mrs. Meynell, whose recent article on Signora Duse in *The Pall Mall Gazette* has attracted some attention in London, contemplates, it is understood, the publication in book-form of her "Wares of Autolycus" contributions to that sprightly afternoon paper. She is one of several contributors to the column so entitled, each of whom writes the instalment for a certain day of the week.

—Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the noted singer, is said to be writing a history of Gospel hymns.

—Emile Zola, says the Paris correspondent of *The Bookman*, "has written about one-third of 'Rome,' and expects to finish it towards the end of January, at the rate of four pages of manuscript a day. He says that the book is giving him great trouble, as it involves him in much reading of histories, books of reference and theological works, which he has to assimilate for his purpose. He is pleased with the book as far as it has gone, and as far as it is planned out. It will be one of his longest works, if not the longest, and will first be published in serial form, in *Le Journal*."

—Mr. Charles F. Lummis writes to us from Los Angeles:—"It is doubtless due to the inevitable friend-with-a-story that Sir Edwin Arnold has made so remarkable a record in *The Cosmopolitan* for August. His tale is not 'expanded from the brief Greek text of Herodotus,' but is a warming-over in prose of John South Phillips's much abler verse, 'The Treasury of Rampisinitus,' already a classic among humorous poems a generation ago. The coincidence is more than extraordinary—it is purely impossible, from start to finish. If the perspective of twenty-five years does not befool me, Phillips's tale is included in Burton's 'Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor.' The comparison is instructive in many ways between Arnold, Phillips and Herodotus ('Euterpe,' II, 121)."

—In the course of his correspondence with Thackeray, the late Baron Tauchnitz found occasion to apologize for the quality of his English style. "Don't be afraid of your English," wrote the novelist. "A letter containing *f. s. d.* is always in pretty style."

—The last batch of nominations to the Legion of Honor includes Victorien Sardou, promoted to the rank of Commander; Paul Bourget, André Theuriet and Anatole France, raised to that of Officers; while Catule Mendès, Paul Margueritte, Rollinat and Fabrice Carrel are appointed Knights.

—Mark Twain has started on his lecture-tour around the world. He lectured at Portland, Oregon, Olympia and Seattle, Alaska, before sailing for Australia. From Vancouver, B. C., he has sent out the following statement regarding the affairs of Charles A. Webster & Co.:—"I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing-firm, whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered, I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him. By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash, from her private means, have nearly equalled the claims of all the others combined. In satisfaction of this great and just claim, she has taken nothing, except to avail herself of the opportunity of retaining control of the copyrights of my books. The present situation is that the wreckage of the firm, together with what money I can scrape together with my wife's aid, will enable me to pay the other creditors about fifty per cent. of their claims. It is my intention to ask them to accept that as a legal discharge, and trust to my honor to pay the other fifty per cent. as fast as I can earn it." The best wishes of his innumerable readers accompany Mark Twain on his long undertaking.

—Hippolyte Raymond, the French dramatist, who committed suicide on Aug. 27, with a revolver, had been suffering from melancholia for some time. He was best known as a writer of short comedies and "curtain-raisers," working usually in collaboration, and was also the author of a volume called "Comédies et Pochades."

—In a recent interview on the Canadian copyright question, Mr. Brett of Macmillan & Co. said:—"I can count on the fingers of one hand the clique of Canadian printers who are behind this law. In fact, I believe I could almost name them, and all the agitation is nothing more than the work of a clique." He added that he could not see how it would be possible to protect the American market from the inroads of the pirated editions:—"The avenues of entrance are so many and of such various kinds as to render complete protection an impossibility. Of course, the

dealer would take every studied advantage to cover his tracks. He could buy through secret agents and thus accumulate a large stock, and before the machinery of the law could be set in motion to arrest him the mischief would have been wrought, for he would have to be reached through his different sources of supply. Then there are the postal routes to be protected and people are to be watched at every turn." He cited what he had himself seen on the steamers that ply on Lake Champlain, and it is what every traveller there can see if he will only look. It was a rare thing to find a passenger who had not in his travelling-bag or in his pocket or some place about him a copy of a pirated book, and generally one by an American author.

—Mr. du Maurier and Alma Tadema strikingly resemble each other, as do the Hon. Cecil Rhodes and Rider Haggard, the resemblance between the latter two extending even to their way of walking and standing.

—Dr. Thomas Dunn English, whose name is invariably accompanied by the words "the author of 'Ben Bolt,'" has written a new song, set to music by Philip A. Gifford of Newark. It is called "Old Glory," the first stanza being:—

"Though changes may the world appall,
Though crowns may break, and thrones may fall,
Our banner shall survive them all
And ever live in story;
The rainbow of a rescued land,
Where freemen brave together stand,
With truth and courage hand in hand,
Floats proudly here, Old Glory."

—Mme. Sarah Grand has joined the ranks of the literary people who ride bicycles.

—A shortage of \$35,000 is supposed to have been discovered in Librarian Spofford's pay-roll accounts, in addition to the discrepancies in the copyright and search-fee accounts. Mr. Spofford has deposited \$22,000 in the Treasury of the United States, but states with emphasis that this is merely a delayed adjustment of accounts, not intended to cover a shortage, as has been stated.

—Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole writes to us:—"The hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Keats comes on Oct. 31, this year. He himself supposed that his birthday was the 29th, and celebrated that day. Ought not the Authors Club of New York, or some literary organization, to make arrangements for a fitting jubilee of that golden event? The two days might well be taken for appropriate ceremonies: the last Tuesday and Thursday of October. I make this suggestion, hoping that it will meet the approval of hundreds who look to Keats as one of the torch-bearers of Poetry."

Free Parliament

Communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of correspondents, not necessarily for publication. In referring to any question, correspondents should give its number.

QUESTIONS


1782.—On the last page of George Sand's "The Orco, A Tradition of Austrian Rule in Venice," occurs this sentence:—"Have you never heard of the Orco, the Venetian Trilby?" Can you explain the allusion?

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L. S.

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B. H.



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The Brooklyn Eagle

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1754.—*The Bookman* for June says that Weyman should be pronounced as if spelled *Wiman*, while "The Century Cyclopaedia of Names" pronounces it as if spelled *Wayman*. Which is correct?
BERGEN, N. Y. D. J. McP.

1755.—Can you tell me the name of the author of the "Tapestry Weavers," where the poem can be found, and whether the author has published anything else?
PHILADELPHIA. V.

Publications Received

Anstey, F. *Lyre and Lancel.* \$1.25. Macmillan & Co.
Balsac, H. de. *At the Sign of the Cat.* Tr. by Clara Bell. \$1.50. Macmillan & Co.
Barnford, H. *Seadrift.* Tacoma, Wash.: privately printed.
Beaumont, M. A. *Ring by Lass.* 75c. Macmillan & Co.
Conant, C. R. *Miss Canary.* Am. Baptist Pub. Soc.
Defoe, Daniel. *Journal of the Plague.* \$1. Macmillan & Co.
Denison, T. S. *Lively Plays for Live People.* Chicago: T. S. Denison.
Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. xiii. \$3.75. Macmillan & Co.
Everett-Green, E. *The Willful Willoughbys.* Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.
Fawcett, E. *Fabian Dimitry.* Rand, McNally & Co.
Gumbart, A. S. *Out of Darkness into Light.* Am. Baptist Pub. Soc.
Gyp. *Chiffon's Marriage.* Tr. by E. P. Robins. Rand, McNally & Co.
Harriman, N. H. *Why I Became a Baptist.* Am. Baptist Pub. Soc.

Holm, A. *The History of Greece.* Vol. II. \$2.50. Macmillan & Co.
Irving, W. *Tales of a Traveller.* Longman's English Classics. \$1.
Labiche and Martin. *Le V-yage de M. Perrichon.* Longmans, Green & Co.
Le Gallienne, R. *Robert Louis Stevenson, and Other Poems.* D. C. Heath & Co.
Masterpieces of British Literature. \$1.25.
Meyer, F. B. *Christ in Isaiah.* Copeland & Day.
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary. New Ed. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Peach, T. L. *Maid Marian and Crotchet Castle.* \$1.25. F. H. Revell Co.
Pearce, J. H. *Tales of the Masque.* \$1.25. F. Warne & Co.
Portfolio, The. No. 20. Macmillan & Co.
Potts, W. *From a New England Hillside.* 35c. Macmillan & Co.
Roark, R. N. *Psychology in Education.* \$1. Macmillan & Co.
Rowe, H. G. *Queenship.* Am. Book Co.
Shakespeare, W. *King Henry V. King Richard III.* Temple Ed. C. W. Moulton.
Spenser's Faerie Queene. Ed. by T. J. Wise. Bk. III. Cantos I—IV. \$3. Macmillan & Co.
Syms, L. C. *First Year in French.* 50c. Macmillan & Co.
Tales from Town Topics. No. 17. Am. Book Co.
Thompson, H. M. *The World and the Wrestlers.* \$1. Town Topics Pub. Co.
Told in the Verandah. \$1.50. Thomas Whitaker.
Virgil's *Aeneid.* Bks. I—VI. Edited by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge. A. C. McClurg & Co.
Walker, F. *Double Taxation in the United States.* Ginn & Co.
White's Outline Studies in the History of the United States. Columbia College.
Am. Book Co.

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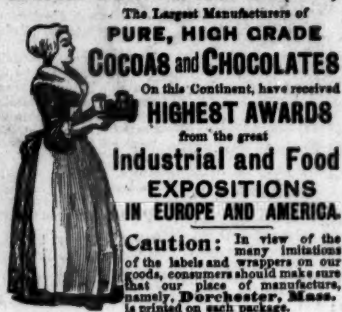
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